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6 Dec: 11am–6pm
7 Dec: 11am–4pm

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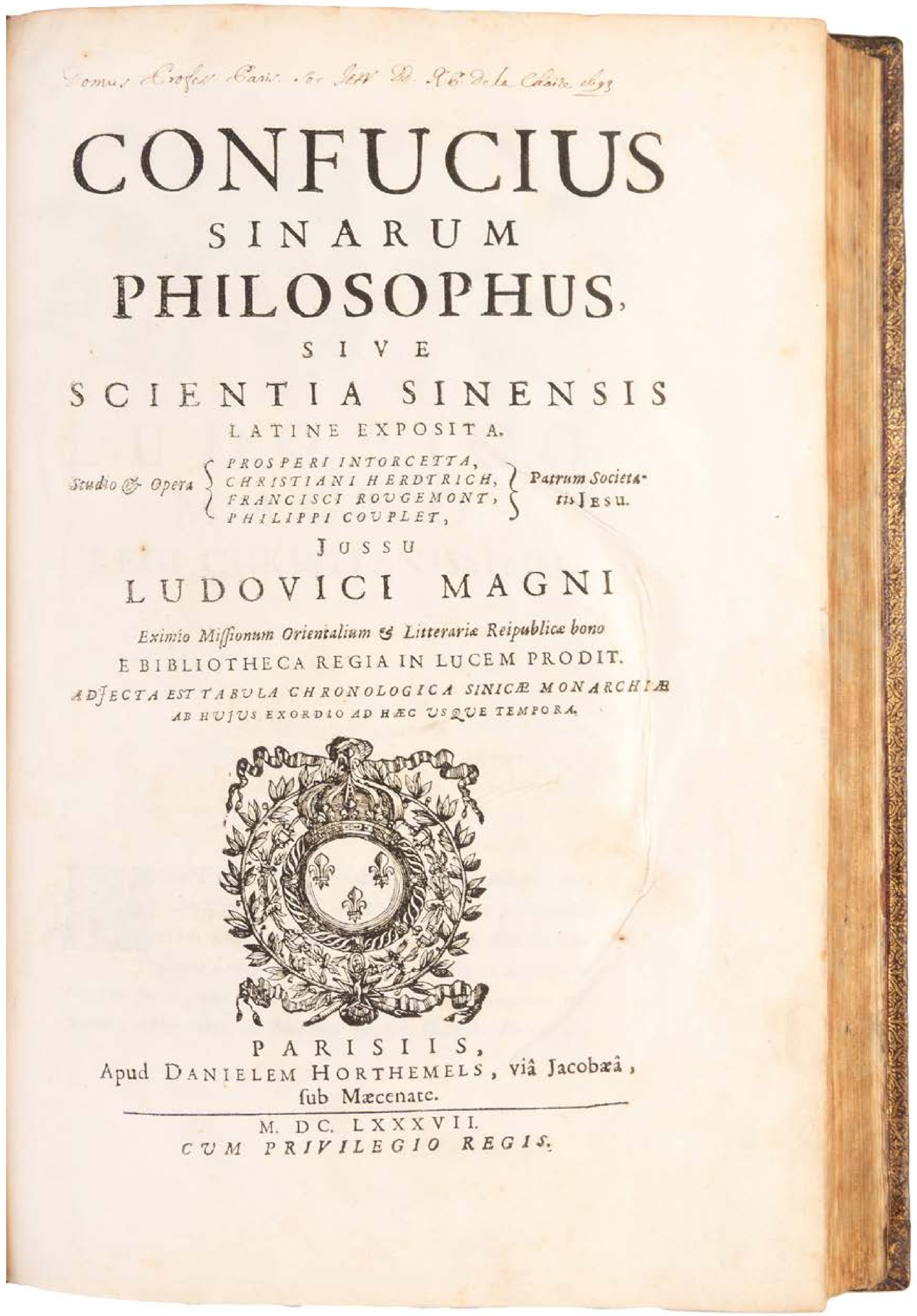
THE CONFESSOR'S COPY


Domus Profess. Paris. Soc. Jesu DD. RG De la Chaize 1693

CONFUCIUS
SINARUM
PHILOSOPHUS,
SIVE
SCIENTIA SINENSIS
LATINE EXPOSITA.
Studio & Opera { PROSPERI INTORCETTA, CHRISTIANI HERDTRICH, FRANCISCI ROUGEMONT, PHILIPPI COUPLET, } Patrum Societatis JESU.
JUSSU
LUDOVICI MAGNI
Eximio Miſſionum Orientalium & Litterariæ Reipublicæ bono
E BIBLIOTHECA REGIA IN LUCEM PRODIT.
ADJECTA EST TABULA CHRONOLOGICA SINICÆ MONARCHIÆ AB HUJUS EXORDIO AD HÆC USQUE TEMPORA.

PARISIIS,
Apud DANIELEM HORTHEMELS, viâ Jacobæâ, ſub Mæcenate.
M. DC. LXXXVII.
CUM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

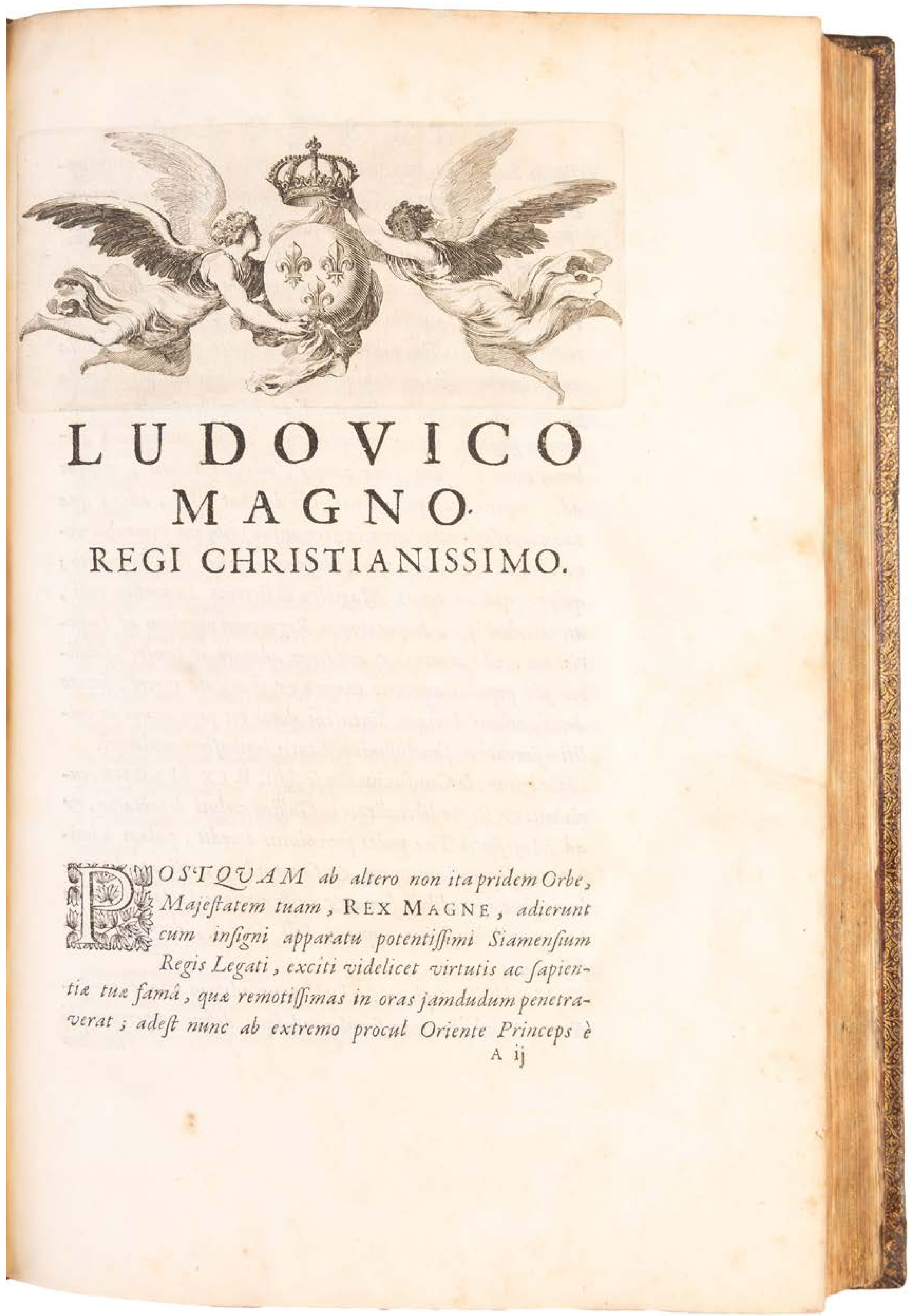
1

COUPLET (Phillipp) transl. **Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, Sive Scientia Sinensis Latine Exposita. Studio & Opera Prosperi Intorcetta, Christiani Herdtrich, Francisci Rougemont, Philippi Couplet Patrum Societatis Jesu jussu Ludovici Magni eximio missionum Orientalium & litterariae Reipublicae bono e Bibliotheca Regia in Lucem prodit ...**

First edition. Two parts in one. Woodcut royal vignette on title, engraved portrait of Confucius and one engraved map (old repaired damage). Folio. Contemporary French red morocco gilt with arms of Louis XIV (Olivier 2494 fer 10, 21) within gilt frame, corner-pieces with royal monogram, spine in 7 compartments with 6 raised bands, gilt title and gilt royal monogram, all edges gilt. Ownership inscription on top of title "Domus Profess. Paris Soc. Jesu DD. (?) RG De la Chaize 1693" referring to the Royal Confessor Francois de la Chaise (1624–1709). Occasional light spotting, spine a bit darkened, but generally a very good, clean copy. [cxxiv], 108, 21, 159; xx, 1–20, 8, [21]–106, [ii], 105–108pp. Paris, Daniel Horthemels, 1687. **£64,000**

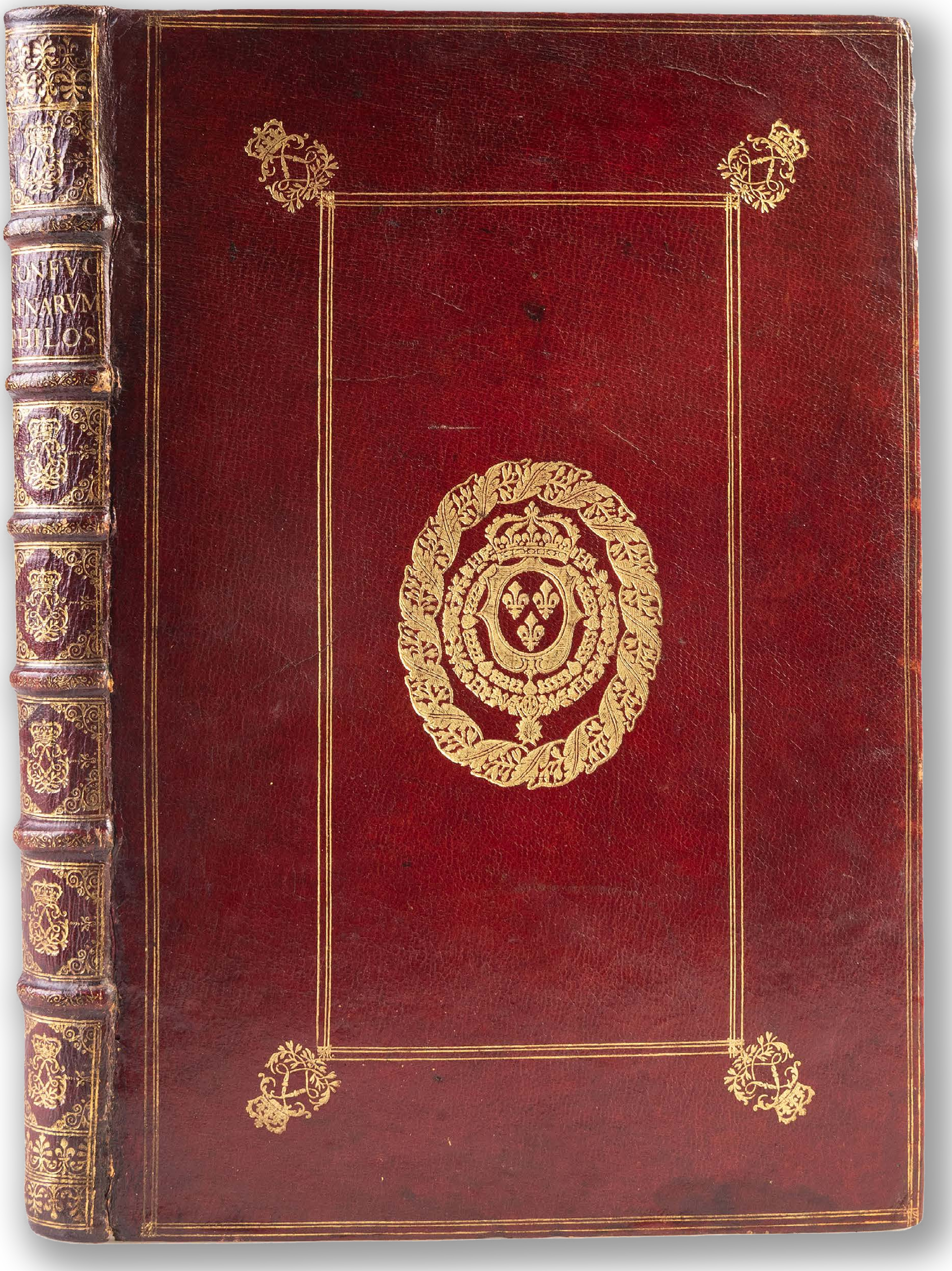
A Royal Presentation copy from Louis XIV (The Sun King, 1643–1715) to his confessor Francois de la Chaise (1624–1709). The Professed House mentioned on the title-inscription was the official residence for the confessors to the Kings of France. It was located on the Rue St. Antoine in Paris.

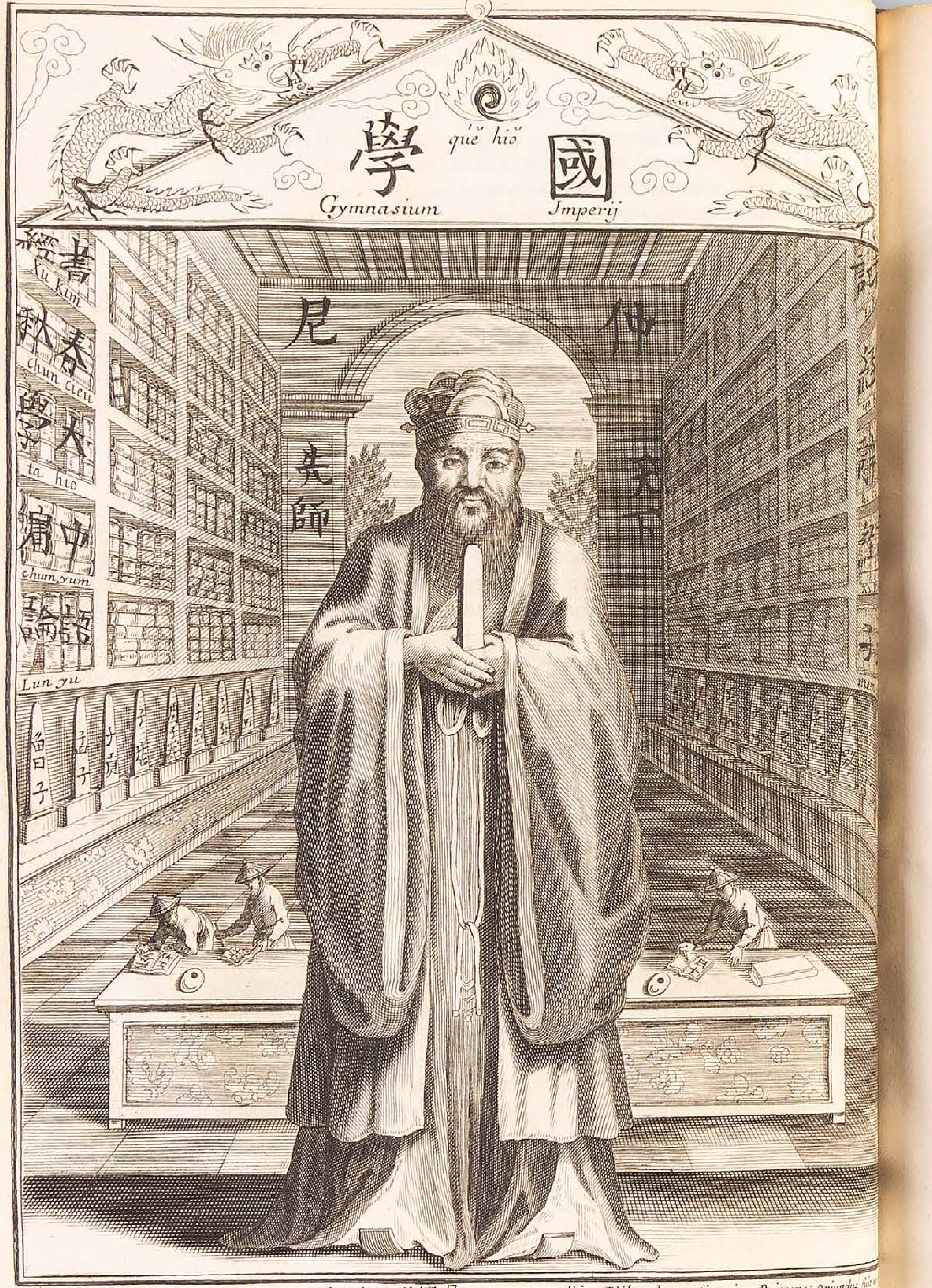
The present work is considered the first comprehensive discussion of Confucian thought, as well as a landmark in the transmission of Chinese culture throughout Europe. Much of the translation of the three Confucian Classics (Daxue, Zhongyong, Lunyu) was undertaken by the three Jesuits mentioned in the title, Prospero Intorcetta (1625–1696), Christian Wolfgang Herdtrich (1625–1684), and François de Rougemont (1624–1676). The book of *Mencius* would have considerably increased the size and cost of the publication and p. 159 states that they are hoping to supply a translation of that important work at a later date.


LUDOVICO
MAGNO
REGI CHRISTIANISSIMO.

POSTQUAM ab altero non ita pridem Orbe, Majeſtatem tuam, REX MAGNE, *adierunt cum inſigni apparatu potentiſſimi Siamenſium Regis Legati, exciti videlicet virtutis ac ſapientiæ tuæ famâ, quæ remotiſſimas in oras jamdudum penetraverat; adeſt nunc ab extremo procul Oriente Princeps è*

A ij


ONFVC
INARVM
HILOS

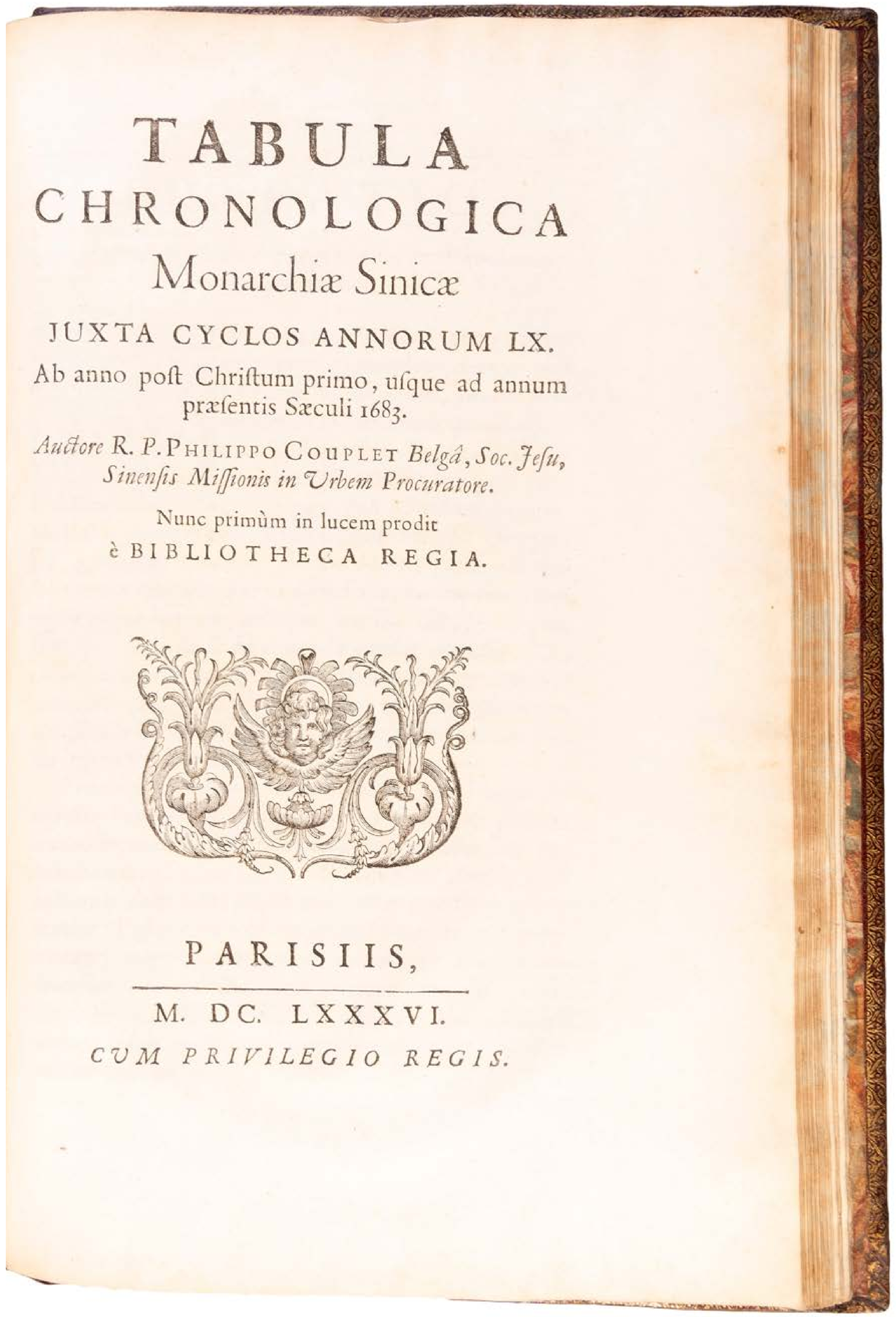


孔夫子 CVM FV ÇU siue CONFVCIVS, qui et honoris gratiâ 仲尼 CHVM NHIJ dicitur, Philosophorum Sinensium Princeps; Oriundus fuit
KIO FEV Prouinciæ XAN TVM. Patrem habuit XO LEAM HE Praeſectum ÇEV ditionis, Matrem CHIM dictam e prænobili
Natus est autem Imperantis LIM VAM (qui fuit e tertiâ CHEV domo Imperiali Princeps 23) anno primo et vigesimo, et ante Christum
pulos numerauit ter mille, quos inter eminebant duo et 70, et hos inter rursus decem selectissimi, quorum nomina suis tabellis inscripta,
gymnasijs. post irritos conatus et labores desperatâ temporum suorum et principum reformatione, migrauit e vita anno æt. 73 et KIM VAM
25.us anno 49.o huius prosapia non interruptâ serie propagata, hoc anno 1687. quo Nepos ordine 68 in Natali Confucij sede cum Ducis
Computat annos 2238.

A Paris. Chez Nolin Rue S. Iacques A L'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires. Auec Priuilege du Roy.

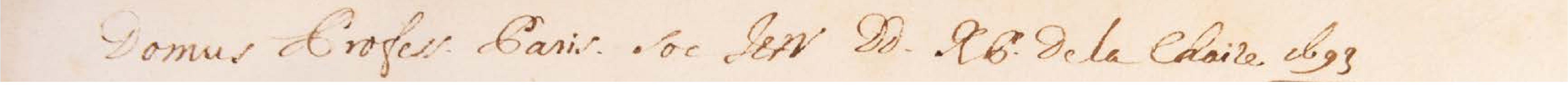
PHILOSOPHORUM SINENSIUM PRINCIPIS CONFUCII VITA

CUM FU ÇU, ſive Confucius quem Sinenſes uti Principem Philoſophiæ ſuæ ſequuntur, & colunt, vulgari vel domeſtico potius nomine Kieu dicto; cognomento Chum nhi, natalem habuit ſedem in Regno Lu, (quod Regnum hodie Xantum dicitur) in pago çeu ye territorij Cham pim, quod ad civitatem Kio ſeu pertinet; hæc autem civitas paret urbi Yen cheu dictæ. Natus eſt anno 21. Imperatoris Lim vam. Fuit hic tertius & vigeſimus è tertia Familiâ, ſeu domo Imperatoria, Cheu dicta, cycli 36. anno 47. Kem ſio dicto; ſecundo item & vigeſimo anno Siam cum Regis, qui ea tempeſtate Regnum Lu obtinebat: die 13. undecimæ lunæ Kem çu dictæ, ſub horam noctis ſecundam, anno ante Chriſti ortum 551. Mater ei fuit Chim, è Familia prænobili Yen oriunda; Pater Xo leam he, qui non ſolum primi ordinis Magiſtratu, quem geſſit in Regno Sum, ſed generis quoque nobilitate fuit illuſtris; ſtirpem quippe duxit (uti Chronica Sinenſium teſtantur, & tabula genealogica, quæ annalibus inſeritur, perſpicuè docet) ex 27. ſive penultimo Imperatore Ti ye è 2. familiâ Xam. Porro natus eſt Confucius Patre jam ſeptuagenario, quem adeo triennis infans mox amiſit; ſed Mater pupillo deinde ſuperſtes fuit per annos unum & viginti, conjuge in monte Tum fam Regni Lu ſepulto. Puer jam ſexennis præmatura quadam maturitate, viro, quam puero ſimilior, cum æqualibus nunquam viſus eſt luſitare. Oblata edulia non ante delibabat, quam priſco ritu, qui çu teu nuncupatur, cœlo venerabundus obtuliſſet. Annorum quindecim adoleſcens totum ſe dedere cœpit priſcorum libris evolvendis, & rejectis iis, quæ minus utilia videbantur, optima qnæque



TABULA
CHRONOLOGICA
Monarchiæ Sinicæ
JUXTA CYCLOS ANNORUM LX.
Ab anno poſt Chriſtum primo, uſque ad annum
præſentis Sæculi 1683.
Auctore R. P. Philippo Couplet *Belgâ, Soc. Jeſu,*
Sinenſis Miſſionis in Urbem Procuratore.
Nunc primùm in lucem prodit
è BIBLIOTHECA REGIA.

PARISIIS,
M. DC. LXXXVI.
CUM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.



Domus Profess. Paris. Soc. JESV Dd. R. P. de la Chaize 1693

The author and editor Philippe Couplet (1623–1693), a Flemish Jesuit, made a number of important contributions to the book: The long introduction includes an explanation of the 64 *Yijing* hexagrams, as well as a biography of Confucius. He was also responsible for the second part of the work consisting of the *Tabula Chronologica ante Christum* for the first three dynasties starting with the legendary Yellow Emperor (*Huangdi*), followed by a genealogical table of the three families and 86 successors of *Huangdi* starting from the year 2697 BC. Seemingly innocuous, this chronology caused a storm amongst theologians in Europe because it threw into question the accuracy of western biblical chronology, by clearly demonstrating that world history was older than the Bible allowed for. The second *Tabula Chronologica Monarchiae Sinicae post Christum* records the succession of Dynasties and Emperors together with major events up to 1683. It is the first summary of Chinese history to be published in Europe. The final three text-leaves provide interesting statistical information about the 15 provinces. The work also includes an engraved map with the locations of the Jesuit missions throughout the empire. A full-page engraved portrait shows Confucius in front of a library containing his own works as well as the writings and the ancestral tablets of his followers. The characters on the back wall read: "Confucius, the foremost teacher under heaven". Couplet could hardly have been more complementary when he states in his preface: "One might say that the moral system of this philosopher [Confucius] is infinitely sublime, but that it is at the same time simple, sensible, and drawn from the purest sources of natural reason… Never has Reason, deprived of Divine Revelation, appeared so well developed nor with so much power." (Arnold H. Rowbotham. The Impact of Confucianism on Seventeenth Century Europe". in: The Far Eastern Quarterly Vol. 4, No. 3 (May, 1945), pp. 224ff.).

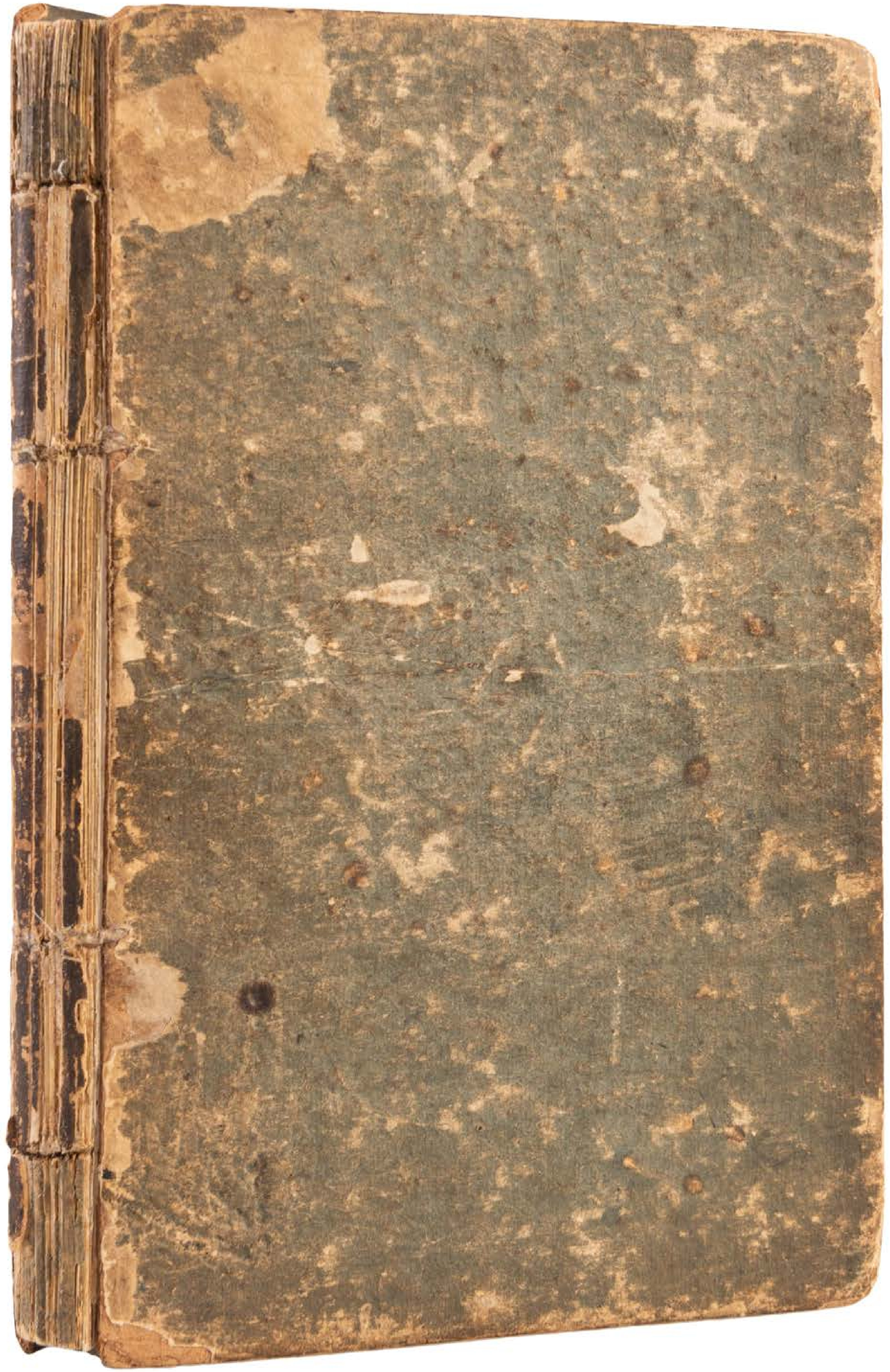
Louis XIV had a strong interest in China, which in no small measure goes back to his meeting with Couplet in Versailles on September 15th, 1684, accompanied by the Chinese convert Michael Shen (see also item 5). Couplet had recently returned from China for a tour of European capitals in order to raise funds for the Jesuit mission and to persuade Jesuits with good knowledge of astronomy and mathematics to come to China, and the audience with the Sun King had in fact been arranged by no other than the confessor Francois de la Chaise himself. It was a huge success: The king took great pleasure in being instructed by Shen in the use of chopsticks, he has him recite prayers in Chinese, and had the fountains in the gardens switched on, a privilege usually reserved for ambassadors and the highest guests. Couplet carried the manuscript of the *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus* in his luggage and the King not only offered to finance the publication in an expensive folio, but also wholeheartedly supported the plan of sending French Jesuits to the Kangxi Court. Part of his motivation was no doubt to challenge the Portuguese *Padroado*, which gave the Portuguese Kings the right to control missionary activity in India and the Far East. In 1685 six French Jesuits (Tachard, Fontaney, Bouvet, Gerbillon, Le Comte & Visdelou) were sent to China, which not only enlarged French influence in Peking, it also ensured French dominance in cultural exchange with China until the end of the 18th century.

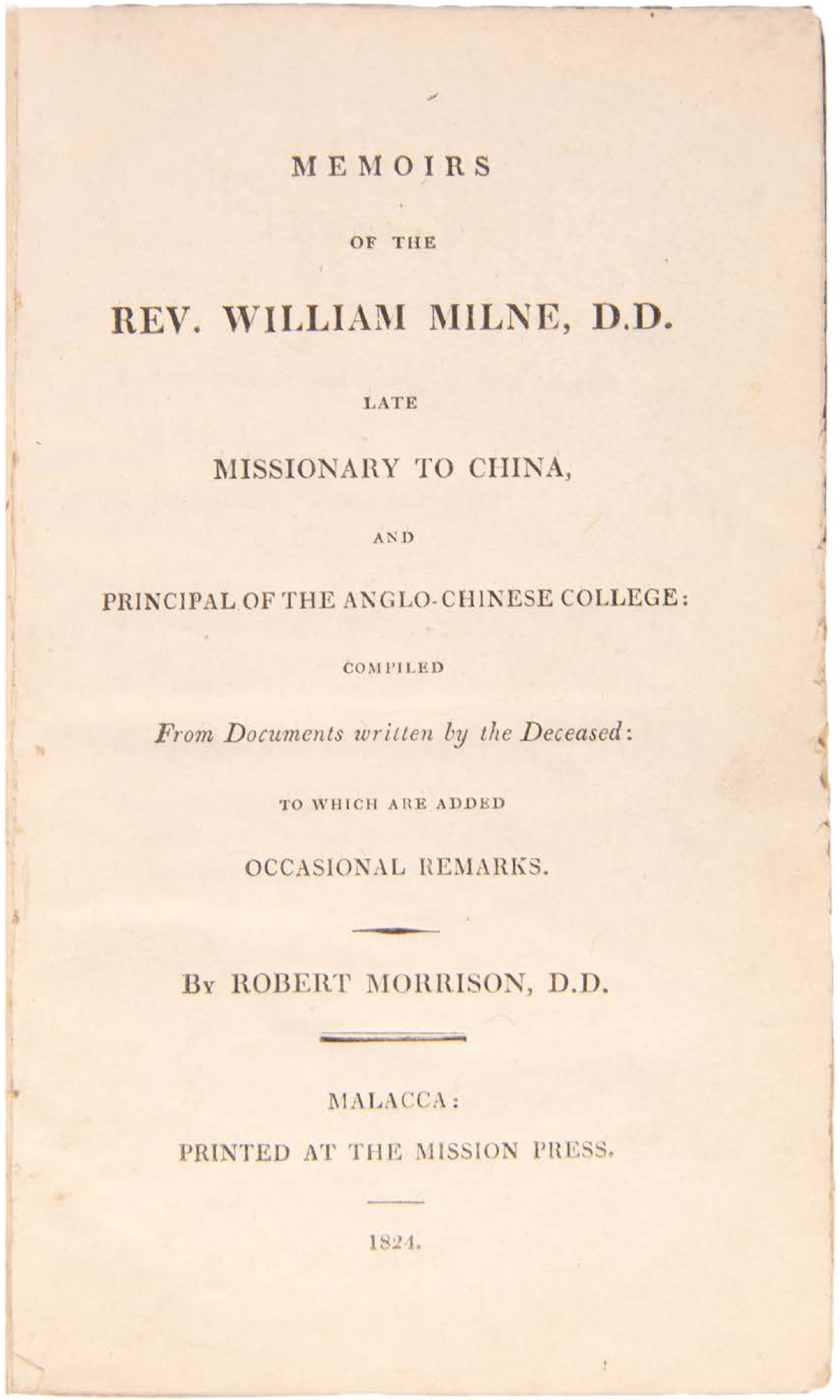
Even more astonishing is the effect the work had on philosophers in the West: French Enlightenment thinkers like Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Leibniz in Germany praised many aspects of Confucian theory: His insistence on self-cultivation, harmony, and righteousness, and the correlation between virtue and successful government inspired new social theories and were seen to have parallels in natural reason. The Confucian concept of meritocracy (for example recruiting government officials through public examinations) was suddenly seen it as a viable alternative to the traditional *Ancien Régime* of Europe. Voltaire claimed that the Chinese had "perfected moral science" and advocated nothing less than an economic and political system after the Chinese model.

Couplet and Shen were detained in Lisbon for three years. The Portuguese authorities clearly took offence for not having respected the procedures relating to the *Padroado*. Unfortunately, they both died on separate return voyages to China.

Cordier 1392–1393; Lust 724; Morrison 438–439; Pei-tang 1358; Pfister 326–327.

Philippe Couplet, S.J. (1623–1693): The man who brought China to Europe. Louvain, 1990.





MEMOIRS

OF THE

REV. WILLIAM MILNE, D.D.

LATE

MISSIONARY TO CHINA,

AND

PRINCIPAL OF THE ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE:

COMPILED

From Documents written by the Deceased:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

OCCASIONAL REMARKS.

By ROBERT MORRISON, D.D.

MALACCA:

PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1824.

RARE

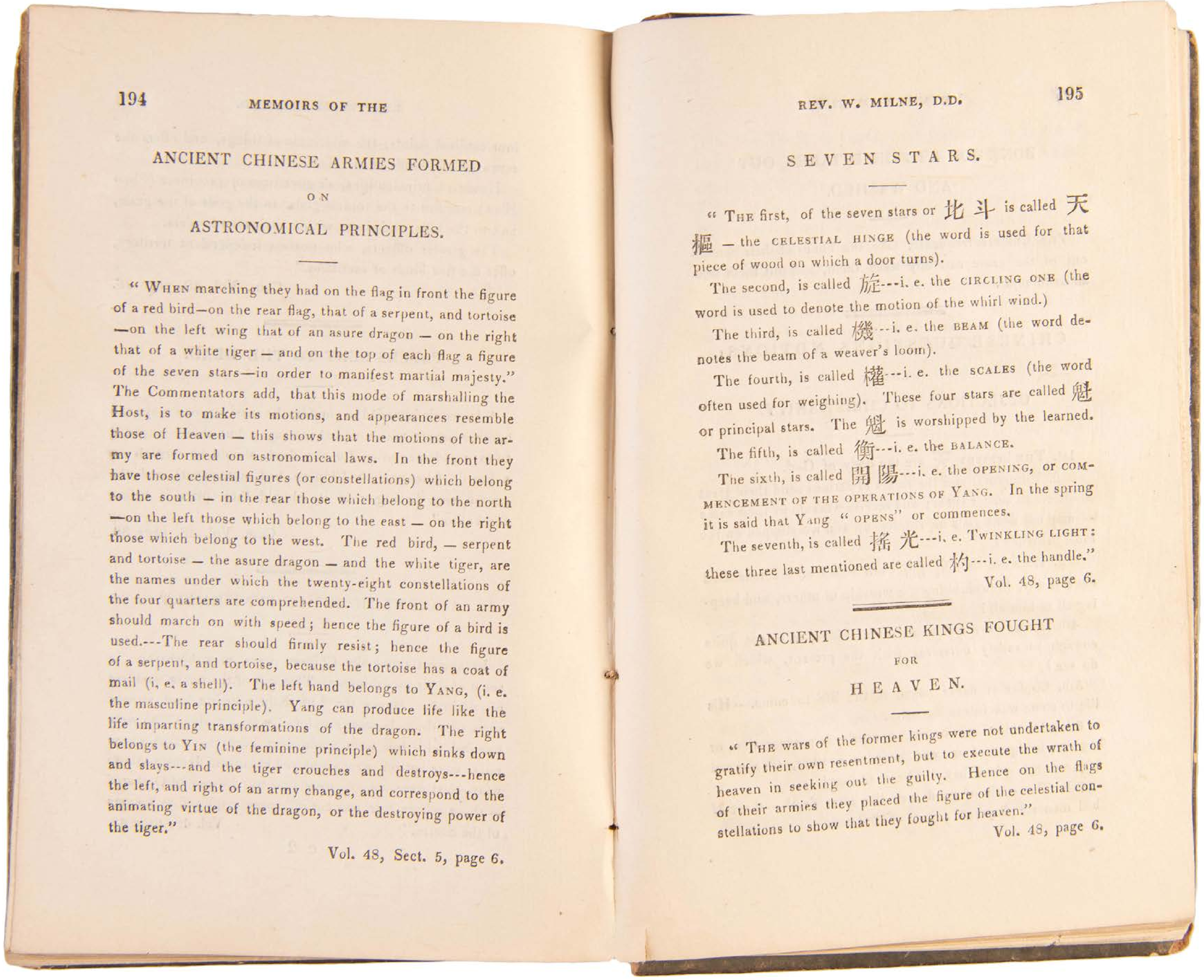
2

MORRISON (Robert). **Memoirs of the Rev. William Milne, D. D. late missionary to China, and Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College: Compiled from documents written by the deceased: to which are added occasional remarks.**

First edition. 8vo. Original boards (worn, spine defective), front free endpaper partially defective. Housed in an elaborate custom-made folding clamshell box, quarter morocco over cloth, overall still a very good copy. viii; 231pp. Malacca, Mission Press, 1824. **SOLD**

This book was compiled by Morrison after Milne's death in 1822. It is a homage to his achievements as a missionary in South-East Asia in general and his work in establishing the Anglo-Chinese College in Malacca in particular. In seven chapters Morrison charts his life, and gives a number of extracts from papers which Milne left behind, including an autobiographical essay, a journal, his will and a number of letters.

"Some of those younger in the service did not like him; although most of them now revere his memory. Perhaps a man so intent as he was on great objects; and anxious to effect them; and a man so rigidly severe with himself; might not always attend to the convenience of others; and might jostle some in passing onward to gain his end. And it is not impossible, but that others might have feelings towards him, which neither reason nor Christianity warranted [... but] 'It will be long ere we shall see his like again'." (Introduction). Extremely rare in commerce (the only recorded copy was sold by Sotheby's in 1993). Rare in commerce (only one copy for sale in the last 100 years).



ANCIENT CHINESE ARMIES FORMED ON ASTRONOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

" When marching they had on the flag in front the figure of a red bird—on the rear flag, that of a serpent, and tortoise —on the left wing that of an asure dragon — on the right that of a white tiger — and on the top of each flag a figure of the seven stars—in order to manifest martial majesty." The Commentators add, that this mode of marshalling the Host, is to make its motions, and appearances resemble those of Heaven — this shows that the motions of the army are formed on astronomical laws. In the front they have those celestial figures (or constellations) which belong to the south — in the rear those which belong to the north —on the left those which belong to the east — on the right those which belong to the west. The red bird, — serpent and tortoise — the asure dragon — and the white tiger, are the names under which the twenty-eight constellations of the four quarters are comprehended. The front of an army should march on with speed; hence the figure of a bird is used.---The rear should firmly resist; hence the figure of a serpent, and tortoise, because the tortoise has a coat of mail (i. e. a shell). The left hand belongs to Yang, (i. e. the masculine principle). Yang can produce life like the life imparting transformations of the dragon. The right belongs to Yin (the feminine principle) which sinks down and slays---and the tiger crouches and destroys---hence the left, and right of an army change, and correspond to the animating virtue of the dragon, or the destroying power of the tiger."

Vol. 48, Sect. 5, page 6.

SEVEN STARS.

" The first, of the seven stars or 北 斗 is called 天樞 — the CELESTIAL HINGE (the word is used for that piece of wood on which a door turns).

The second, is called 旋---i. e. the CIRCLING ONE (the word is used to denote the motion of the whirl wind.)

The third, is called 機---i. e. the BEAM (the word denotes the beam of a weaver's loom).

The fourth, is called 權---i. e. the SCALES (the word often used for weighing). These four stars are called 魁 or principal stars. The 魁 is worshipped by the learned.

The fifth, is called 衡---i. e. the BALANCE.

The sixth, is called 開 陽---i. e. the OPENING, or COMMENCEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF YANG. In the spring it is said that Yang " OPENS" or commences.

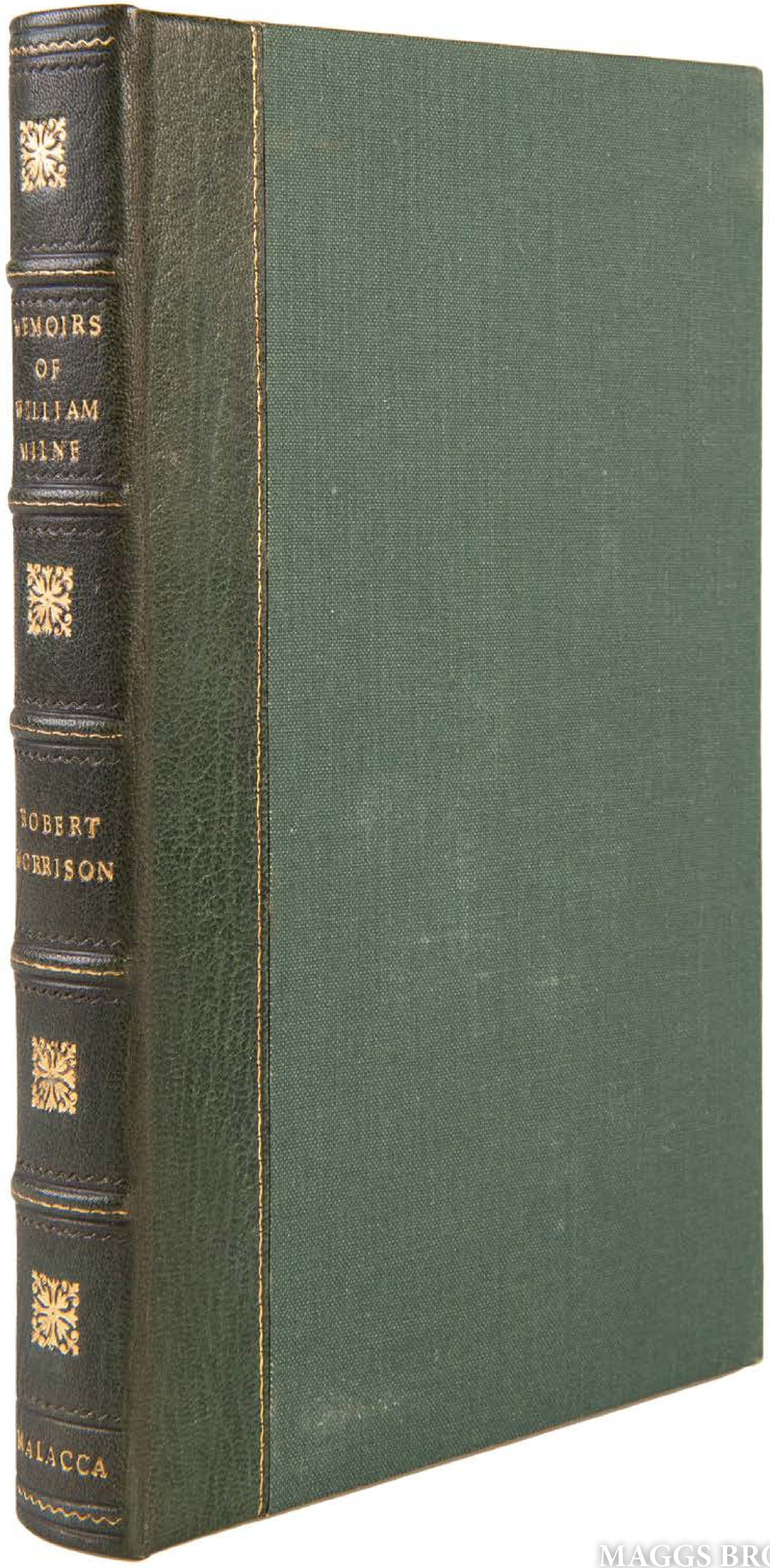
The seventh, is called 搖 光---i. e. TWINKLING LIGHT: these three last mentioned are called 杓---i. e. the handle."

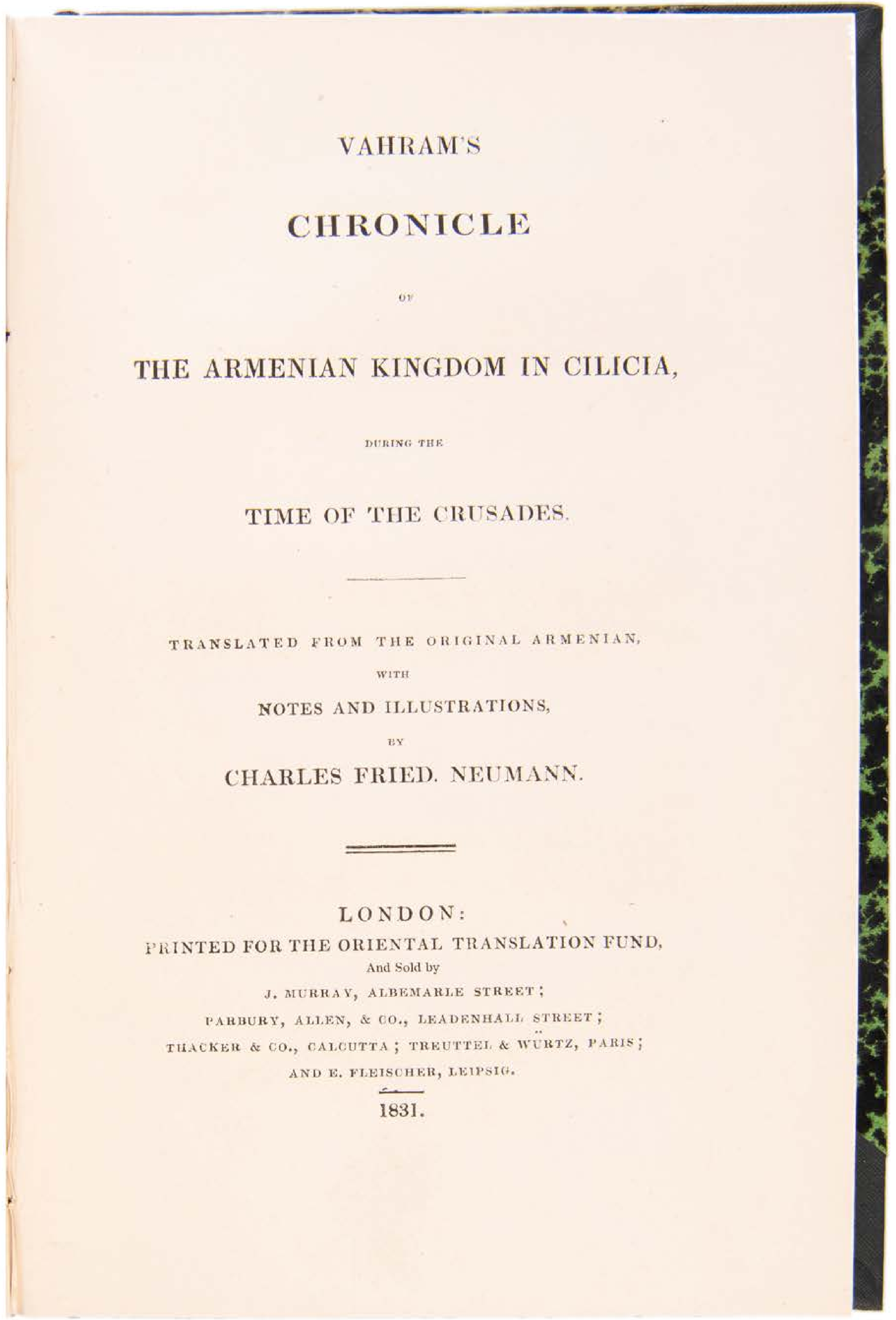
Vol. 48, page 6.

ANCIENT CHINESE KINGS FOUGHT FOR HEAVEN.

" The wars of the former kings were not undertaken to gratify their own resentment, but to execute the wrath of heaven in seeking out the guilty. Hence on the flags of their armies they placed the figure of the celestial constellations to show that they fought for heaven."

Vol. 48, page 6.

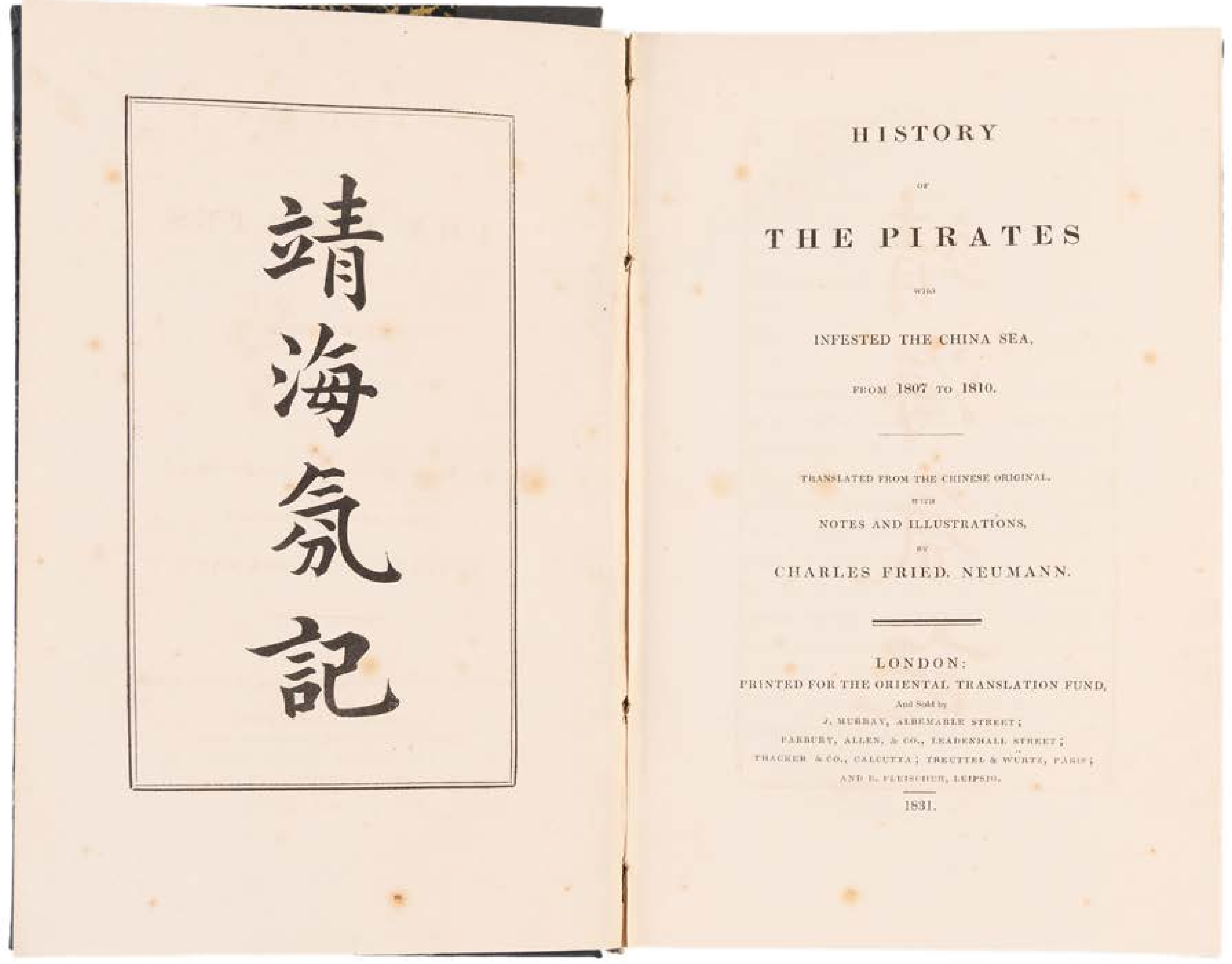




VAHRAM'S
CHRONICLE
OF
THE ARMENIAN KINGDOM IN CILICIA,
DURING THE
TIME OF THE CRUSADES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ARMENIAN,
WITH
NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY
CHARLES FRIED. NEUMANN.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND,
And Sold by
J. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET;
PARBURY, ALLEN, & CO., LEADENHALL STREET;
THACKER & CO., CALCUTTA; TREUTTEL & WÜRTZ, PARIS;
AND E. FLEISCHER, LEIPSIG.
1831.



靖海氛記

HISTORY
OF
THE PIRATES
WHO
INFESTED THE CHINA SEA,
FROM 1807 TO 1810.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE ORIGINAL,
WITH
NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY
CHARLES FRIED. NEUMANN.

LONDON:
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AND E. FLEISCHER, LEIPSIG.
1831.

3

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.
NEUMANN (Karl Friedrich) transl. **History of the pirates who infested the China Sea from 1807 to 1810. & The catechism of the shamans; or, The laws and regulations of the priesthood of Buddha in China. & Vahram's Chronicle of the Armenian Kingdom in Cilicia, during the time of the Crusades.**

First edition. 8vo. Bound in half cloth over speckled boards. Some light browning to prelims, gutter cracked in one place, but overall still a very good, clean copy. xlvii, 128; xxxii, 152; xix, 110pp. London, Oriental Translation Fund, 1831.

£750

Neumann (1793–1870) was an extraordinary German linguist who studied Armenian in Venice before visiting Canton in the employ of the East India company in 1829. He managed to acquire a collection of around 6000 titles about half of which he sold to the Royal Prussian Library in Berlin while the other half went to the Royal Library in Munich.

"Conquerors are deemed successful robbers, while robbers are unsuccessful conquerors. If the founder of the dynasty of the Ming had failed in his rebellion against the Moguls, history would have called him a robber; and if any one of the various robber-chiefs, who in the course of the two last centuries made war against the reigning Manchow, had overthrown the government of the foreigners, the official historiographers of the 'Middle Empire' would have called him the *far-famed, illustrious elder father* of the new dynasty." (Translator's Preface). Translation of Yuan Yonglun's *Jing hai fen ji* ('Account of the Pacification of the Sea', publ. 1830). This work chronicles the activities of pirates in the China Sea during the late 1800s, focusing on significant events, and the broader implications of piracy in the region. The book introduces readers to the historical context of piracy in the China Sea, detailing the rise and impact of various pirate factions between 1807 and 1810 and elaborates on notable pirate leaders and their operations.

The second work is a translation of Zhu Hong's (1535–1615) of a portion of the *Zhu chuang sui bi* (Jottings by a Bamboo Window), which outlines ten laws that Buddhist monks were expected to adhere to, including prohibitions against killing, stealing, lying, and intoxication. Zhu Hong was a reformer of monastic Buddhism during the late Ming dynasty and became famous for this strong opposition to the missionary work undertaken by Matteo Ricci.

Vahram (dates unknown) was a 13th century Armenian historian who was the secretary to King Leon III. He describes the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia, and their alliances during the time of the Crusades. A key historical source for this little known kingdom during this turbulent time in the Middle Ages.

4

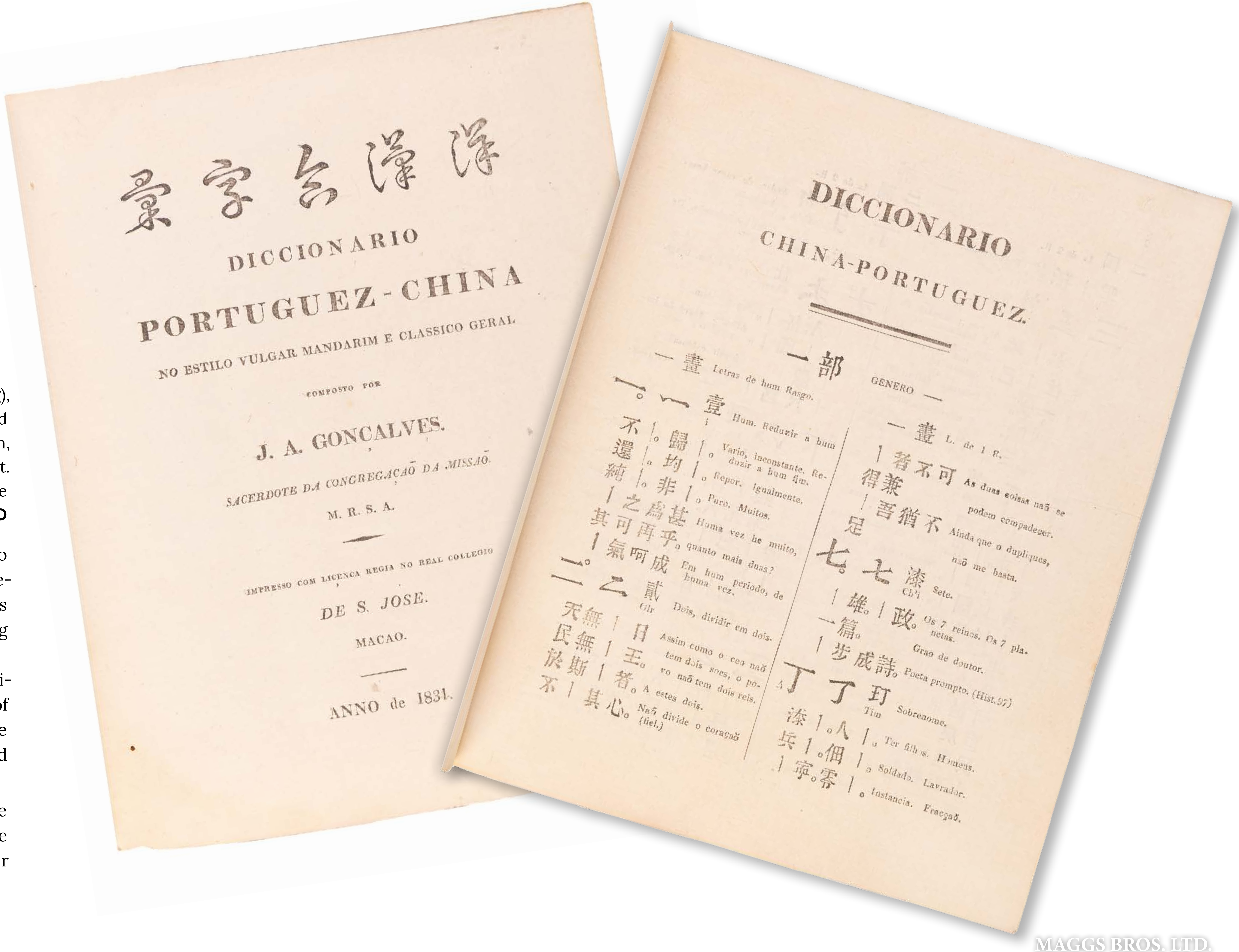
GONCALVES (Joachim Alphonso).
Han yang he zi hui–Diccionario Portuguez-China, no estilo vulgar Mandarim e Classico geral. & Diccionario China–Portuguez.

First and only edition. 2 vols. 4to. Contemporary calf (minor water-staining), occasional marginal water-staining to both volumes, but overall a very good copy printed on Chinese paper. Ownership inscriptions of E. Blancheton, Shanghai, to preliminary blanks of both volumes dated: "Changhai, le 1 Sept. 1860" [iv], iv, 872; [iv], 1028, 126(*Diccionario tonico*)pp. Macao, Real Collegio de S. José, 1831-1833. **RESERVED**

Goncalves (1781–1841) was a Catholic missionary in Macao. "He was no longer a young man when he reached Macao [in 1813], but by dint of careful attention to the subject and very hard work he made steady progress and gained considerable proficiency." (Braga: The beginnings of printing at Macao. Lisbon 1963, p. 90).

Goncalves entered the Royal College of St. Josephs which was an institution that was intended for Chinese students only. He found that levels of education were at an all-time low, and so he offered to teach Portuguese to the Chinese, and Chinese to the Portuguese in return for food and lodging. The *Diccionario* was part of this effort and his largest work.

Provenance: Emile Blancheton (dates unknown) was interpreter at the French Consulate in Canton in 1864. He moved to Shanghai where he worked for the Chinese Maritime Customs from 1868–1872, and later became acting French Consul at Hankow.
See also: Braga 21. Cordier 1595.



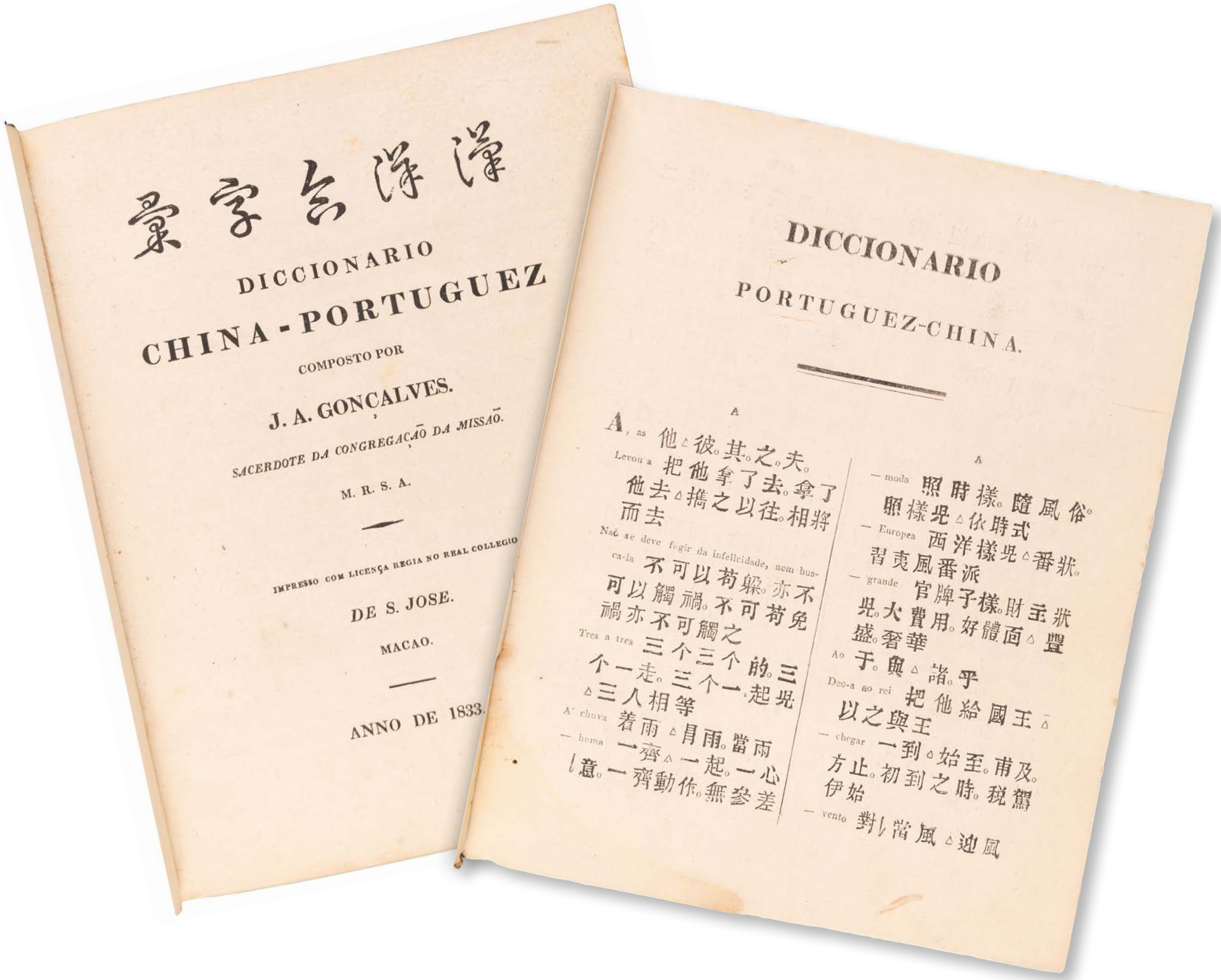
洋漢合字彙
DICCIONARIO
PORTUGUEZ-CHINA
NO ESTILO VULGAR MANDARIM E CLASSICO GERAL
COMPOSTO POR
J. A. GONÇALVES.
SACERDOTE DA CONGREGAÇAÕ DA MISSAÕ.
M. R. S. A.
IMPRESSO COM LICENÇA REGIA NO REAL COLLEGIO
DE S. JOSE.
MACAO.
ANNO de 1831.

DICCIONARIO
CHINA-PORTUGUEZ.

一部 GENERO 一

一畫 Letras de hum Rasgo.
一。弌壹 i Hum. Reduzir a hum
不 |。歸 |。Vario, inconstante. Reduzir a hum fim.
還 |。均 |。Repor. Igualmente.
純 |。非 |。Puro. Muitos.
|之為甚 Huma vez he muito,
其可再乎。quanto mais duas?
|氣呵成 Em hum periodo, de huma vez.
二。弍貳 Olr Dois, dividir em dois.
天無|日 Assim como o ceo naõ tem dois soes, o po-
民無|王。vo naõ tem dois reis.
於斯|者。A estes dois.
不|其心。Naõ divide o coraçaõ (fiel.)

一畫 L. de 1 R.
|者不可得兼 As duas coisas naõ se podem compadecer.
|吾猶不足 Ainda que o dupliques, naõ me basta.
七。七漆 Ch'i Sete.
|雄。|政。Os 7 reinos. Os 7 planetas.
一篇。Grao de doutor.
|步成詩。Poeta prompto. (Hist. 97)
4 丁了玎 Tim Sobrenome.
添|。人|。Ter filhos. Homens.
兵|。佃|。Soldado. Lavrador.
|宗。零|。Instancia. Fraçaõ.



漢洋合字彙

DICCIONARIO
CHINA-PORTUGUEZ
COMPOSTO POR
J. A. GONÇALVES.
SACERDOTE DA CONGREGAÇÃO DA MISSÃO.
M. R. S. A.

IMPRESSO COM LICENÇA REGIA NO REAL COLLEGIO
DE S. JOSE.
MACAO.

ANNO DE 1833.

DICCIONARIO
PORTUGUEZ-CHINA.

A

A, as 他△彼。其。之。夫。

Levou a 把他拿了去。拿了他去△攜之以往。相將而去

Naõ se deve fugir da infelicidade, nem busca-la 不可以苟躲。亦不可以觸禍。不可苟免禍亦不可觸之

Tres a tres 三个三个的。三个一走。三个一起兒△三人相等

A' chuva 着雨△月雨。當雨

— huma 一齊△一起。一心〻意。一齊動作。無參差

A

— moda 照時樣。隨風俗。照樣兒△依時式

— Europea 西洋樣兒△番狀。習夷風番派

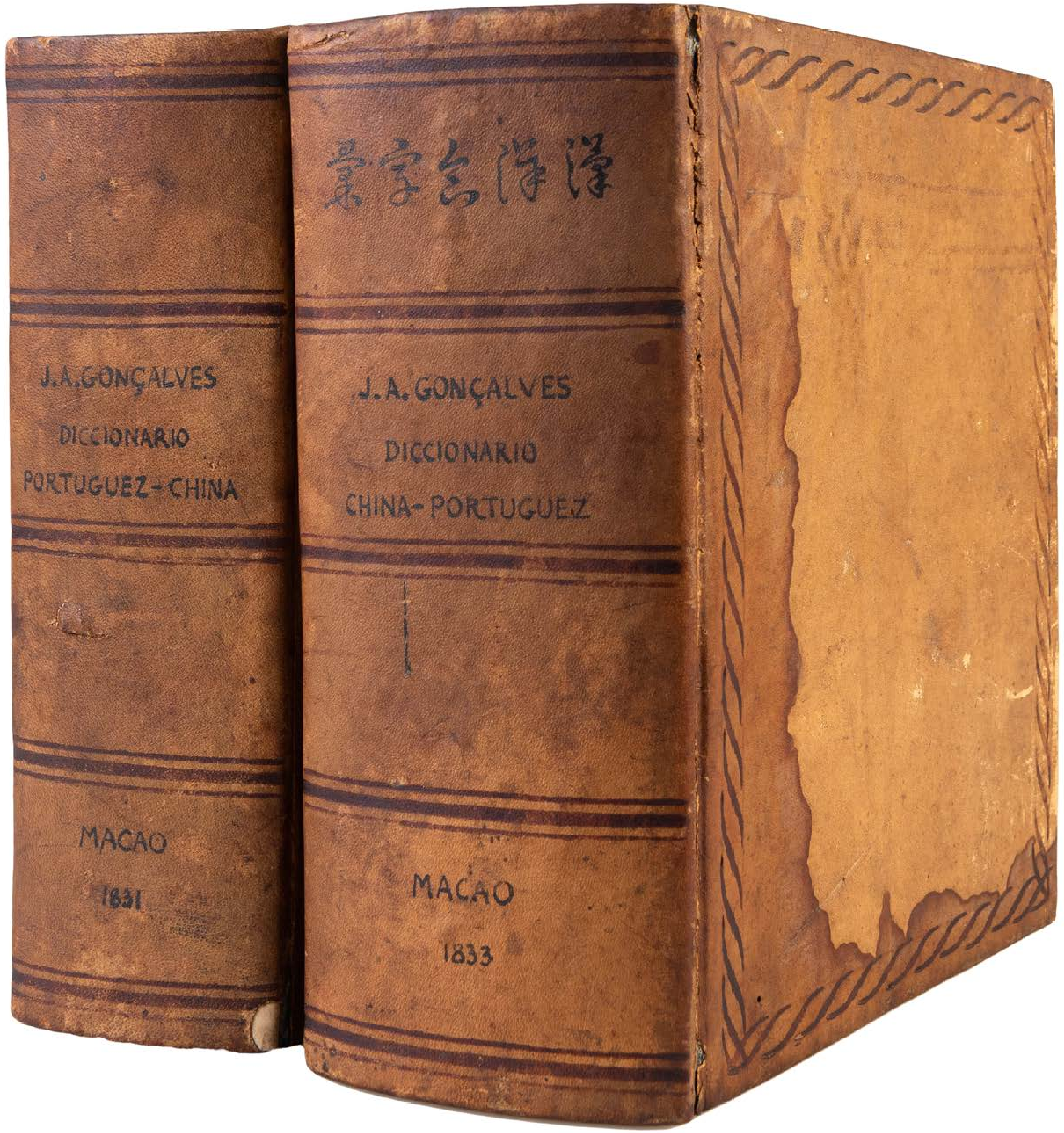
— grande 官牌子樣。財主狀兒。大費用。好體面△豐盛。奢華

Ao 于。與△諸。乎

Deo-a ao rei 把他給國王△以之與王

— chegar 一到△始至。甫及。方止。初到之時。甫屆伊始

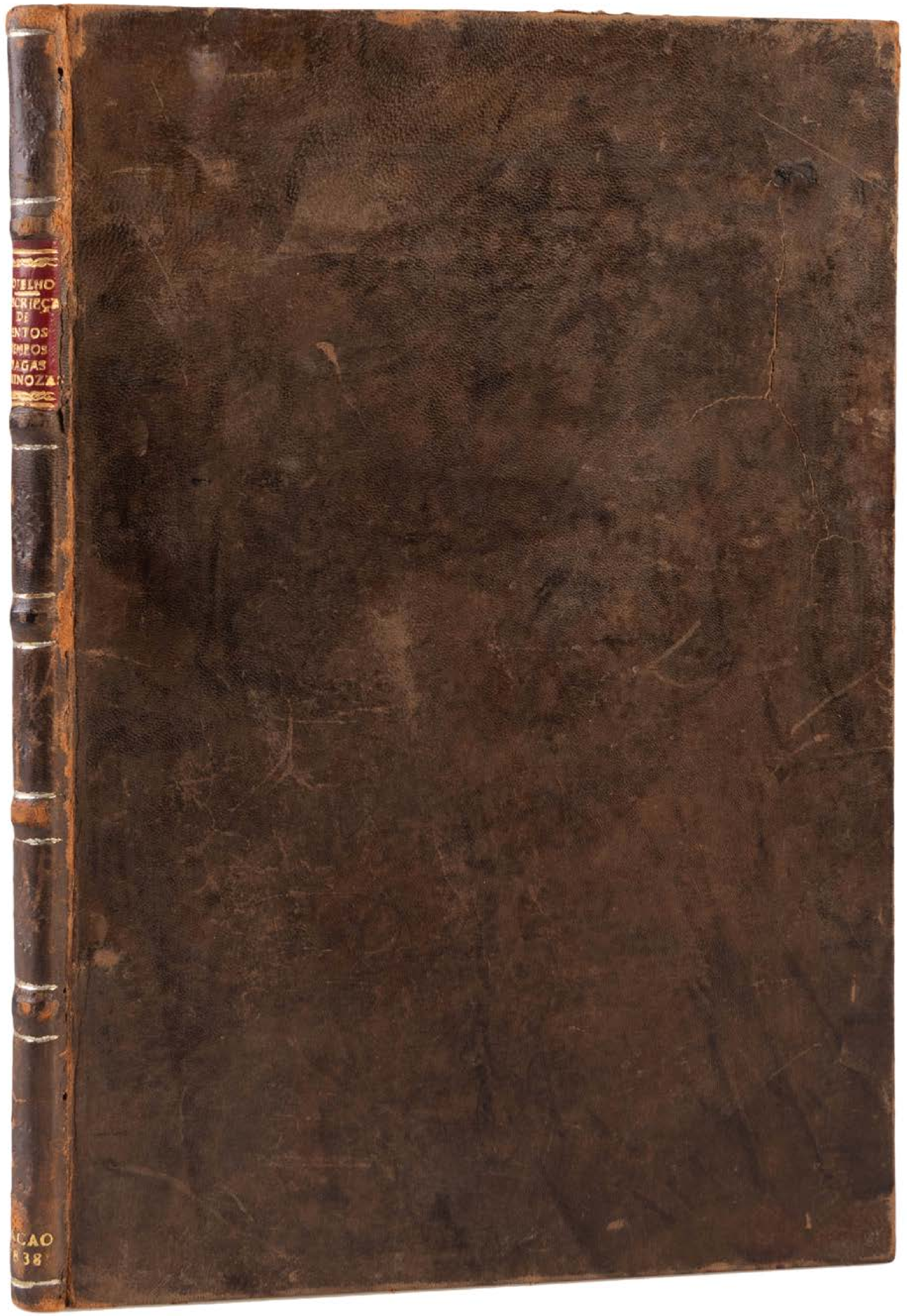
— vento 對〻當風△迎風

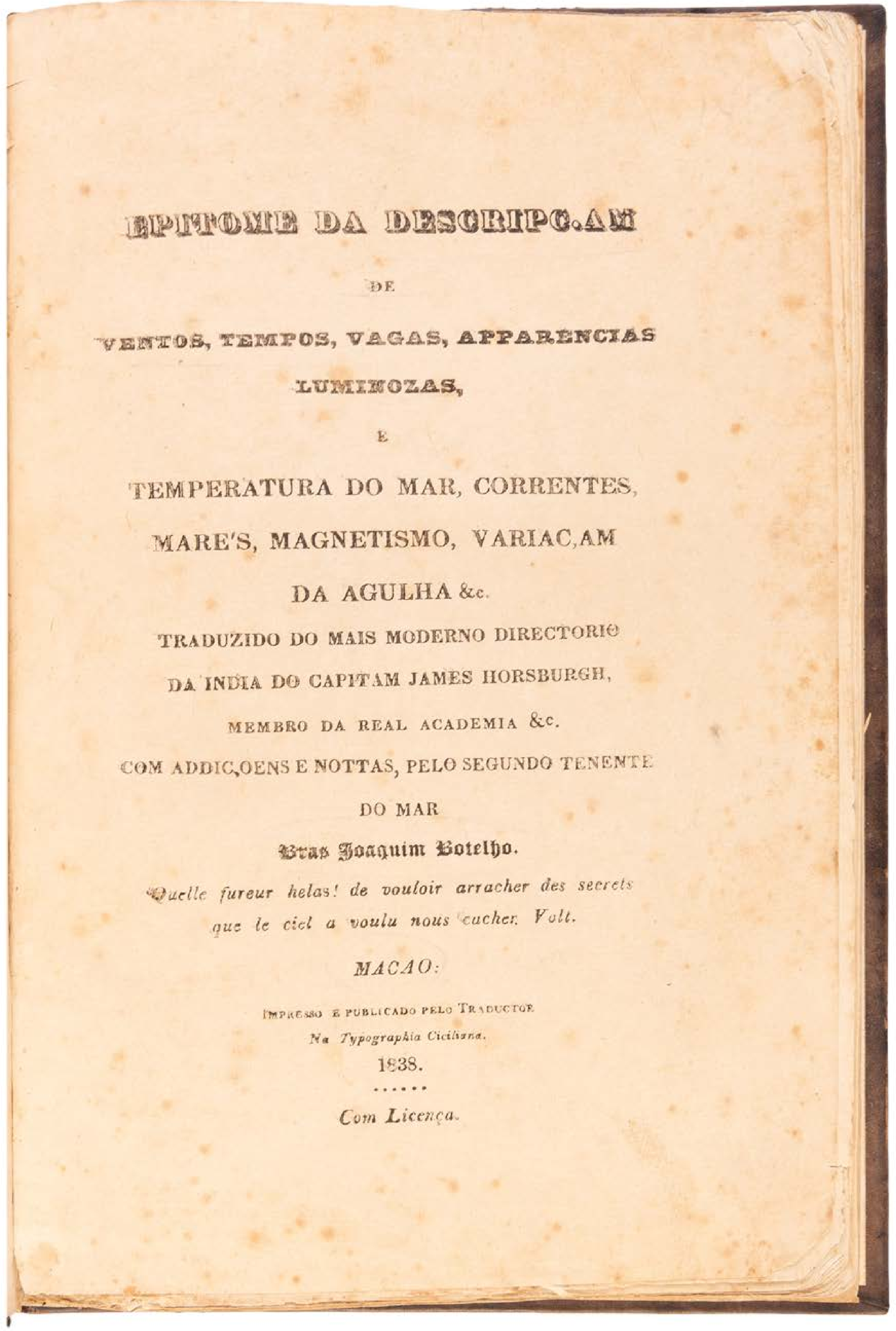


漢洋合字彙

J.A.GONÇALVES
DICCIONARIO
PORTUGUEZ-CHINA
MACAO
1831

J.A.GONÇALVES
DICCIONARIO
CHINA-PORTUGUEZ
MACAO
1833





EPITOME DA DESCRIPC,AM
DE
VENTOS, TEMPOS, VAGAS, APPARENCIAS
LUMINOZAS,
E
TEMPERATURA DO MAR, CORRENTES,
MARE'S, MAGNETISMO, VARIAC,AM
DA AGULHA &c.
TRADUZIDO DO MAIS MODERNO DIRECTORIO
DA INDIA DO CAPITAM JAMES HORSBURGH,
MEMBRO DA REAL ACADEMIA &c.
COM ADDIC,OENS E NOTTAS, PELO SEGUNDO TENENTE
DO MAR
Bras Joaquim Botelho.

Quelle fureur helas! de vouloir arracher des secrets
que le ciel a voulu nous cacher. Volt.

MACAO:
IMPRESSO E PUBLICADO PELO TRADUCTOR
Na Typographia Ciciliana.
1838.
……
Com Licença.

VERY RARE

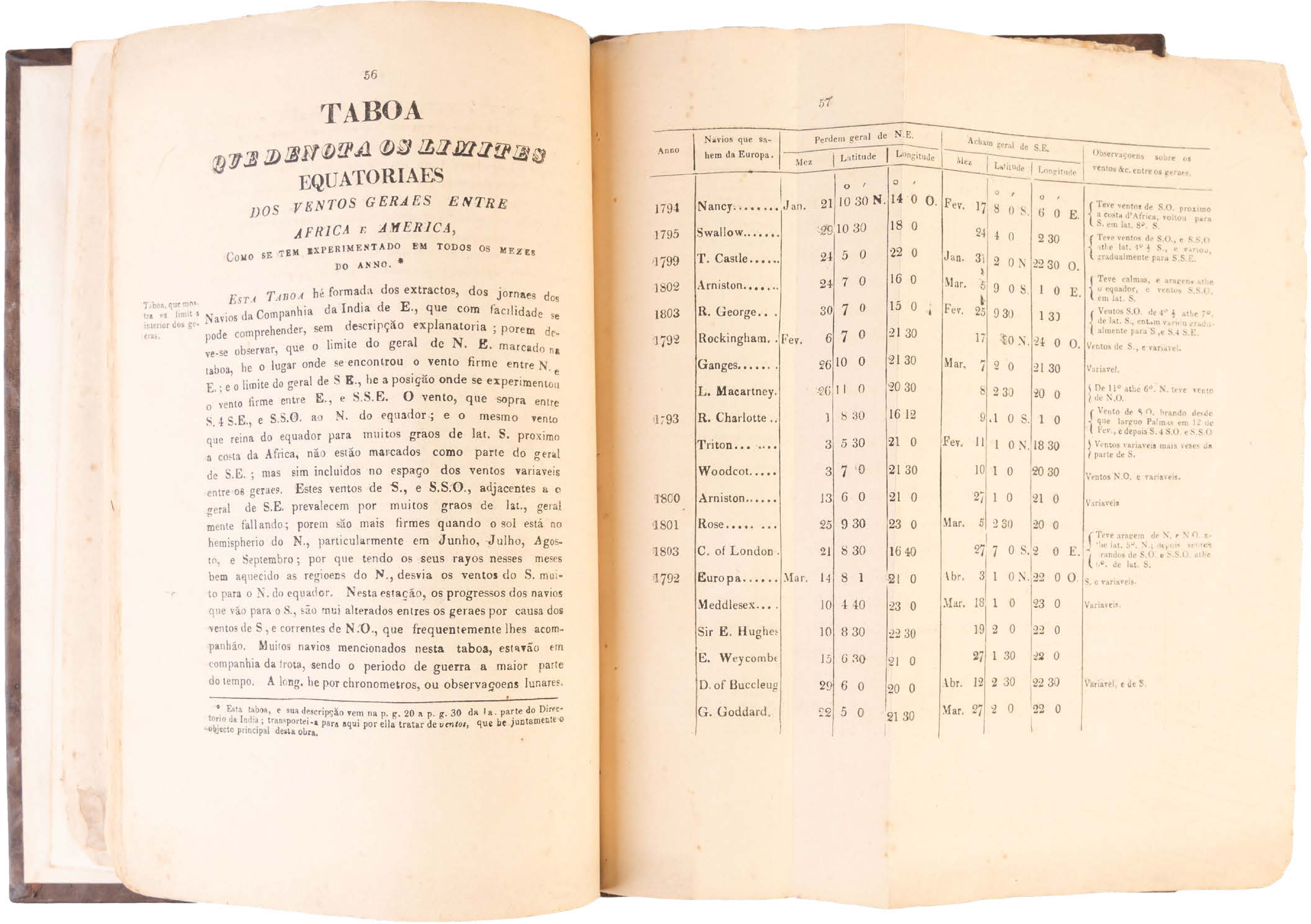
5

HORSBURGH (James). **BOTELHO** (Bras Joaquim). **Epitome da descripçam de ventos, tempos, vagas, apparencias luminozas, e temperatura do mar, correntes, mares, magnetismo e variaçam da agulga &c.**

First and only edition. Several folding tables and a diagram. Large 8vo. Contemporary calf. Initial leaves worn at corners, some minor marginal tears (one with marginal repair, no loss of text), light foxing to preliminaries and last leaf, but overall still a very good copy. [x] 87pp. Macao, Typographia Ciciliana, 1838. **£4,800**

Translation into Portuguese of Scottish hydrographer James Horsburgh's '*Compendium or epitome of winds, weather, waves, luminous appearance, and temperature of the Sea*' (London, 1817). The work served as a guide for sailors, covering topics like winds, weather patterns, wave characteristics, the luminescence of the sea, and its temperature, alongside magnetism and compass variations. Horsburgh (1762–1836) was the leading hydrographer who mapped the routes to the Indian Ocean, the Malay Archipelago, and to China.

Includes notes and additions by Bras Joaquim Botelho (naval officer, dates unknown) as well as a list of Macau subscribers, at the head of which is the Governor, Adrião Acácio da Silveira Pinto, followed by the names of 80 or so Portuguese dignitaries, merchants and ship's captains resident in the Far East. Extremely rare. Only one copy in OCLC (Berliner Staatsbibliothek).



TABOA

QUE DENOTA OS LIMITES
EQUATORIAES
DOS VENTOS GERAES ENTRE
AFRICA E AMERICA,

COMO SE TEM EXPERIMENTADO EM TODOS OS MEZES
DO ANNO. *

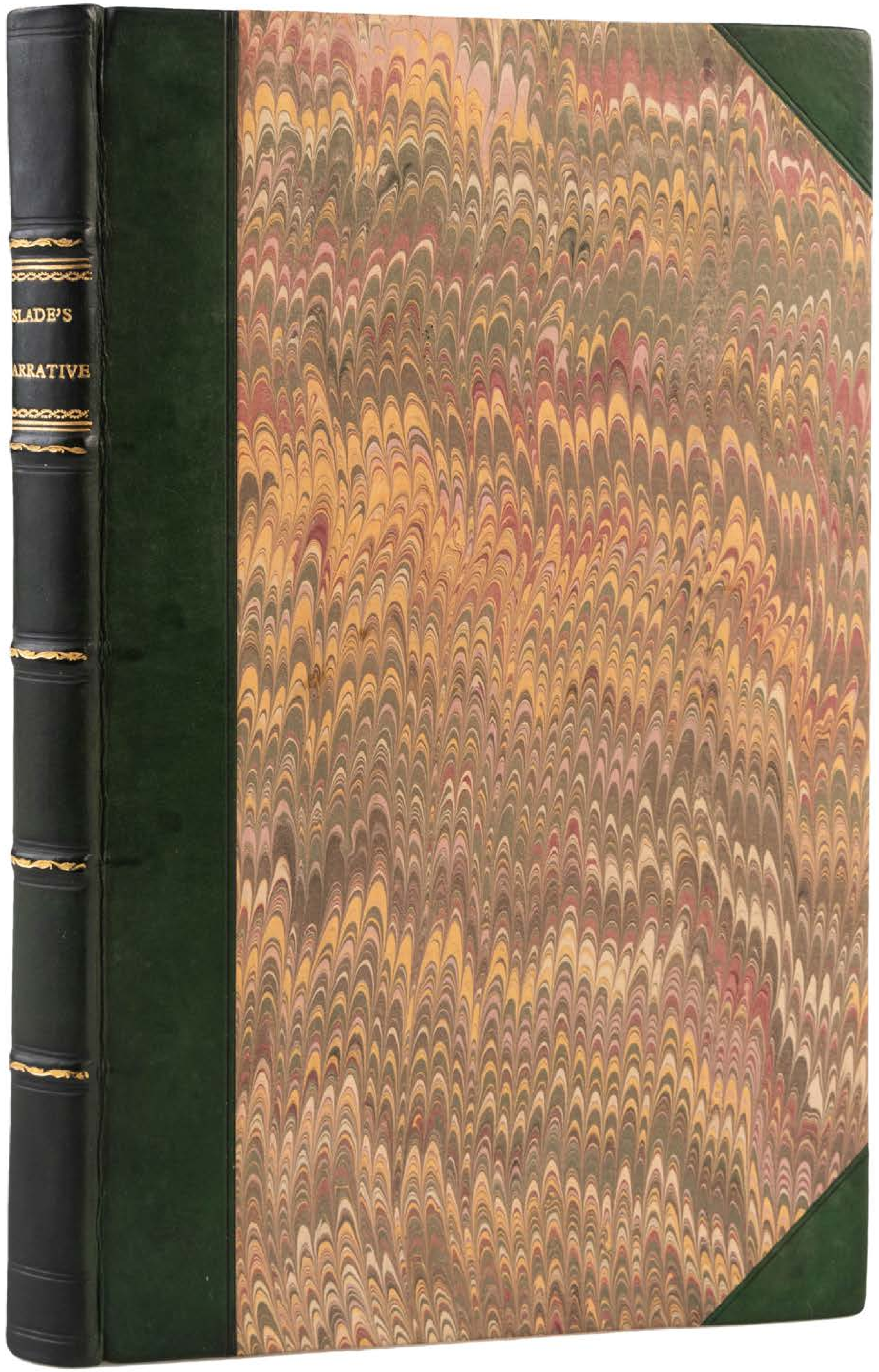
Taboa, que mostra os limites interior dos geraes.

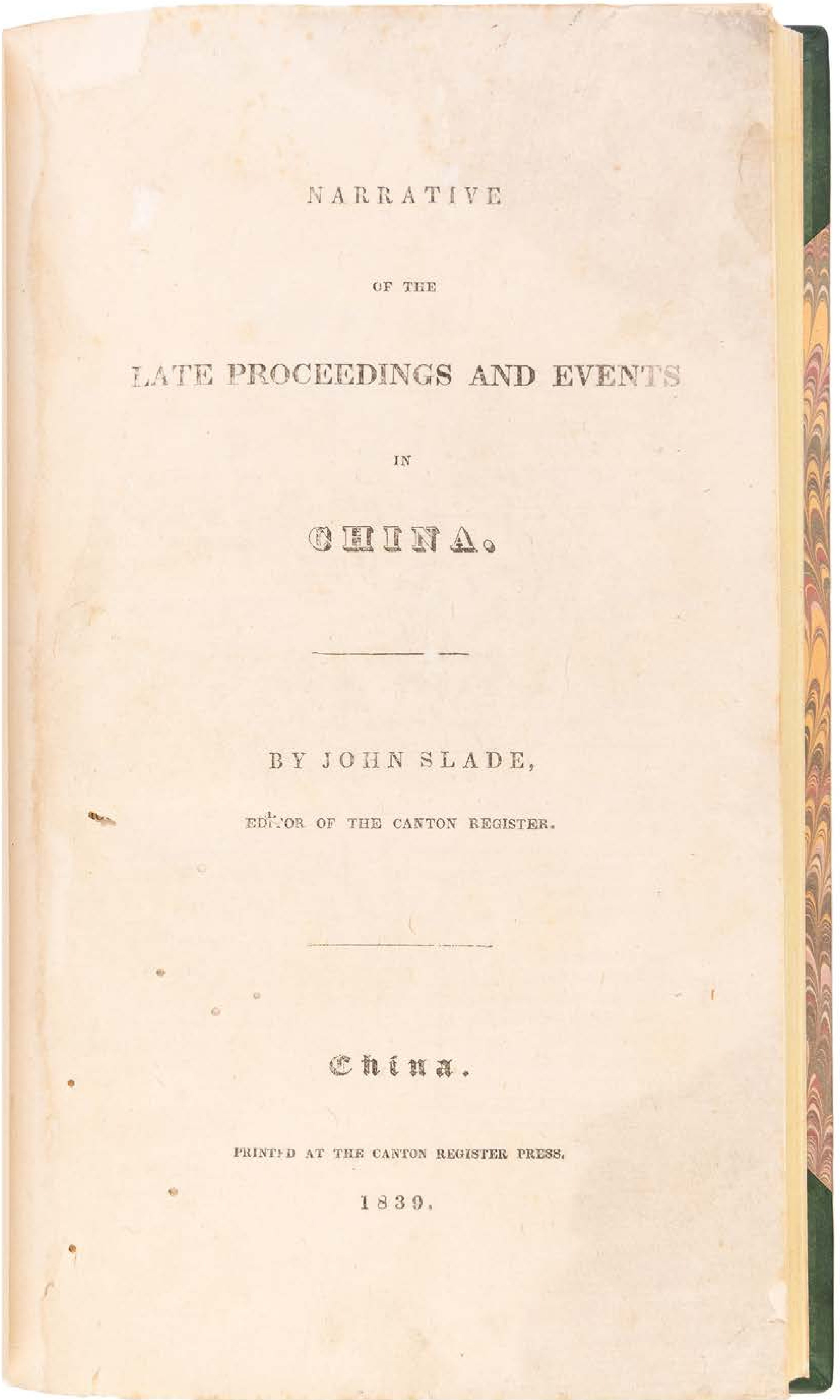
Esta Taboa hé formada dos extractos, dos jornaes dos Navios da Companhia da India de E., que com facilidade se pode comprehender, sem descripção explanatoria; porem deve-se observar, que o limite do geral de N. E. marcado na taboa, he o lugar onde se encontrou o vento firme entre N. e E.; e o limite do geral de S E., he a posição onde se experimentou o vento firme entre E., e S.S.E. O vento, que sopra entre S. 4 S.E., e S.S.O. ao N. do equador; e o mesmo vento que reina do equador para muitos graos de lat. S. proximo a costa da Africa, não estão marcados como parte do geral de S.E.; mas sim incluidos no espaço dos ventos variaveis entre os geraes. Estes ventos de S., e S.S.O., adjacentes a o geral de S.E. prevalecem por muitos graos de lat., geralmente fallando; porem são mais firmes quando o sol está no hemispherio do N., particularmente em Junho, Julho, Agosto, e Septembro; por que tendo os seus rayos nesses meses bem aquecido as regioens do N., desvia os ventos do S. muito para o N. do equador. Nesta estação, os progressos dos navios que vão para o S., são mui alterados entres os geraes por causa dos ventos de S., e correntes de N.O., que frequentemente lhes acompanhão. Muitos navios mencionados nesta taboa, estavão em companhia da frota, sendo o periodo de guerra a maior parte do tempo. A long. he por chronometros, ou observaçoens lunares.

---

* Esta taboa, e sua descripção vem na p. g. 20 a p. g. 30 da 1a. parte do Directorio da India; transportei-a para aqui por ella tratar de *ventos*, que he juntamente o objecto principal desta obra.

Anno	Navios que sahem da Europa.	Perdem geral de N.E.			Achão geral de S.E.			Observaçoens sobre os ventos &c. entre os geraes.
		Mez	Latitude	Longitude	Mez	Latitude	Longitude	
			° ′	° ′		° ′	° ′	
1794	Nancy........	Jan. 21	10 30 N.	14 0 O.	Fev. 17	8 0 S.	6 0 E.	Teve ventos de S.O. proximo a costa d'Africa, voltou para S. em lat. 8º. S.
1795	Swallow.......	29	10 30	18 0	24	4 0	2 30	Teve ventos de S.O., e S.S.O athe lat. 4º ½ S., e variou, gradualmente para S.S.E.
1799	T. Castle......	24	5 0	22 0	Jan. 31	2 0 N	22 30 O.	
1802	Arniston......	24	7 0	16 0	Mar. 5	9 0 S.	1 0 E.	Teve calmas, e aragens athe o equador, e ventos S.S.O. em lat. S.
1803	R. George.. .	30	7 0	15 0	Fev. 25	9 30	1 30	Ventos S.O. de 4º ½ athe 7º. de lat. S., entam variou gradualmente para S., e S.4 S.E.
1792	Rockingham. .	Fev. 6	7 0	21 30	17	[illegible] 0 N.	24 0 O.	Ventos de S., e variavel.
	Ganges......	26	10 0	21 30	Mar. 7	2 0	21 30	Variavel.
	L. Macartney.	26	11 0	20 30	8	2 30	20 0	De 11º athe 6º. N. teve vento de N.O.
1793	R. Charlotte ..	1	8 30	16 12	9	1 0 S.	1 0	Vento de S.O. brando desde que larguo Palmas em 12 de Fev., e depois S.4 S.O. e S.S.O
	Triton...	3	5 30	21 0	Fev. 11	1 0 N.	18 30	Ventos variaveis mais veses da parte de S.
	Woodcot.....	3	7 0	21 30	10	1 0	20 30	Ventos N.O. e variaveis.
1800	Arniston.....	13	6 0	21 0	27	1 0	21 0	Variaveis
1801	Rose..... ...	25	9 30	23 0	Mar. 5	2 30	20 0	
1803	C. of London .	21	8 30	16 40	27	7 0 S.	2 0 E.	Teve aragem de N. e N.O. athe lat. 5º. N.; depois ventos brandos de S.O. e S.S.O. athe 6º. de lat. S.
1792	Europa......	Mar. 14	8 1	21 0	Abr. 3	1 0 N.	22 0 O.	S. e variaveis.
	Meddlesex....	10	4 40	23 0	Mar. 18	1 0	23 0	Variaveis.
	Sir E. Hughes	10	8 30	22 30	19	2 0	22 0	
	E. Weycombe	15	6 30	21 0	27	1 30	22 0	
	D. of Buccleug	29	6 0	20 0	Abr. 12	2 30	22 30	Variavel, e de S.
	G. Goddard.	22	5 0	21 30	Mar. 27	2 0	22 0	




NARRATIVE

OF THE

LATE PROCEEDINGS AND EVENTS

IN

CHINA.

BY JOHN SLADE,

EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

China.

PRINTED AT THE CANTON REGISTER PRESS.

1839.

VERY RARE

6

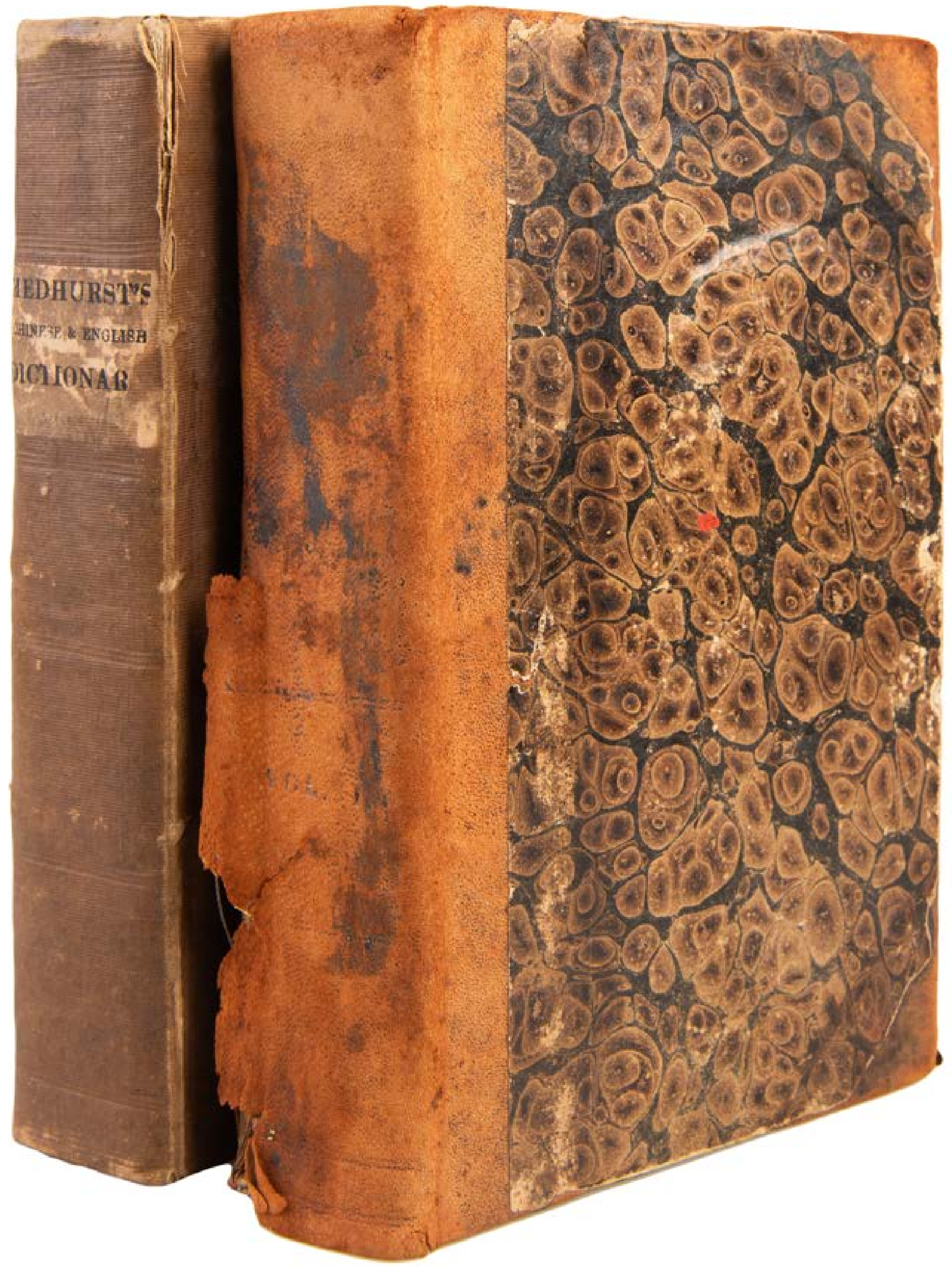
SLADE (John). **Narrative of the Late Proceedings and Events in China.**

First edition. 8vo. Bound in modern half-calf over marbled boards, inner margin of title restored, but overall a very good copy. [vi], 183, 75(appendix)pp. Canton, Canton Register Press, 1839. **£5,800**

"When the writer, on the 20th of last April, after the surrender to the British superintendent, "for the use of H.M.'s government, to be delivered over to the government of China", of 20,283 chests of British-owned Opium, undertook to write the following Narrative, he thought he should be able to finish it before the business of last season was concluded; but the inveteracy of the high commissioner against the English trade and the English nation [...] occasioned, of course, an increase of public documents, and private mercantile correspondence; the Canton Register Press was, consequently, fully occupied ..." (Preface).

Largely a documentary collection on Lin Ze-xu's (1785–1850) anti-opium campaign and the foreign reactions, this book is a key-document about the origins of the First Opium War that was to shape relations between Britain and China for over 100 years. Printed in Canton it provides the texts of government despatches, public notices, and letters by most of the key players in the affair (incl. Charles Elliot, Commissioner Lin, the Hong merchants, Robert Morrison, William Wetmore). It predates Shuck's famous 'Portfolio Chinensis' which was published in Macao in the following year.

John Slade (died 1843) became editor of the 'Canton Register', China's first English newspaper, after the departure of W. W. Wood. Very rare. Cordier 2360. Morrison I, 680.

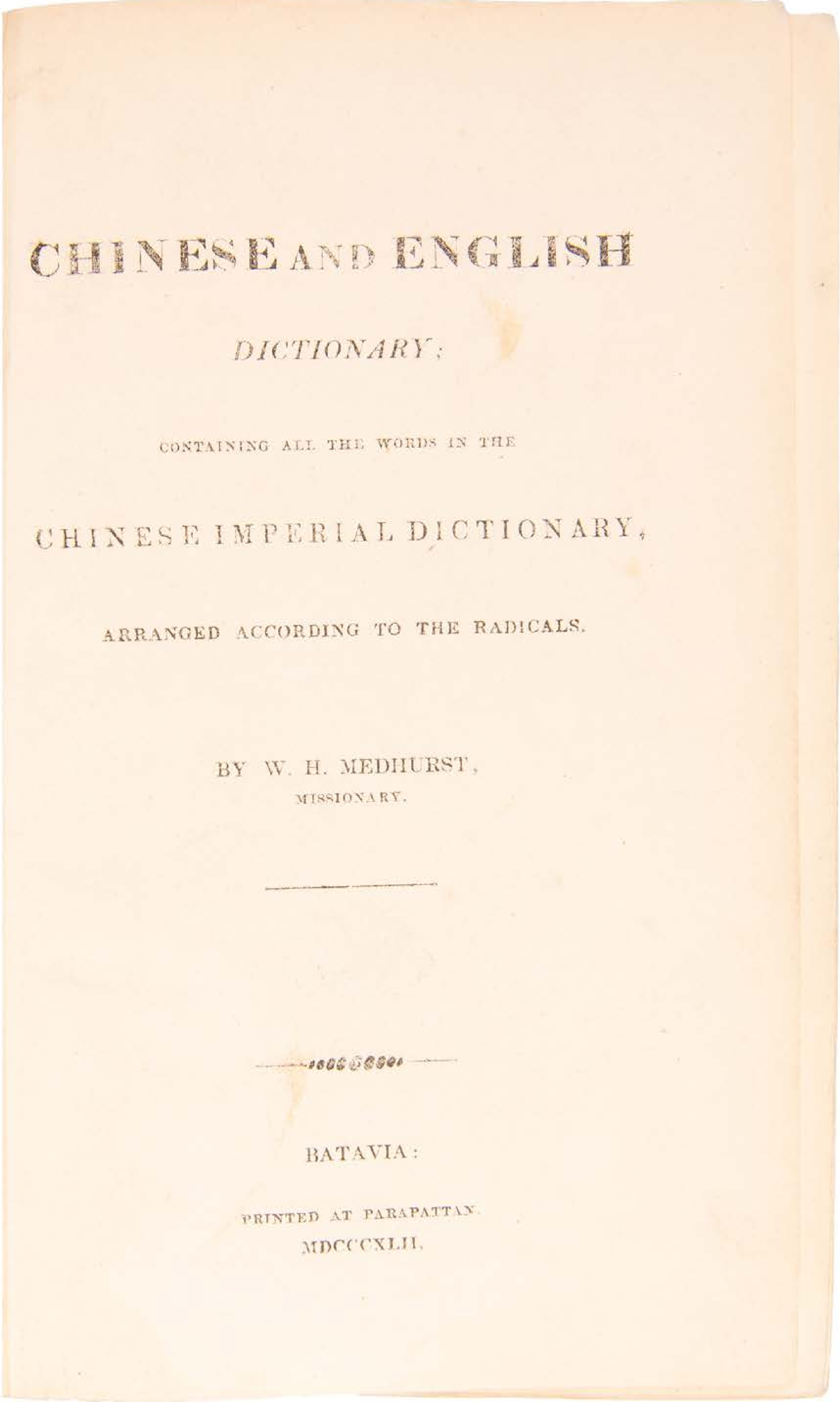


VERY RARE

7

MEDHURST (Walter Henry).
Chinese and English Dictionary; Containing all the words in the Chinese Imperial Dictionary, arranged according to the Radicals.

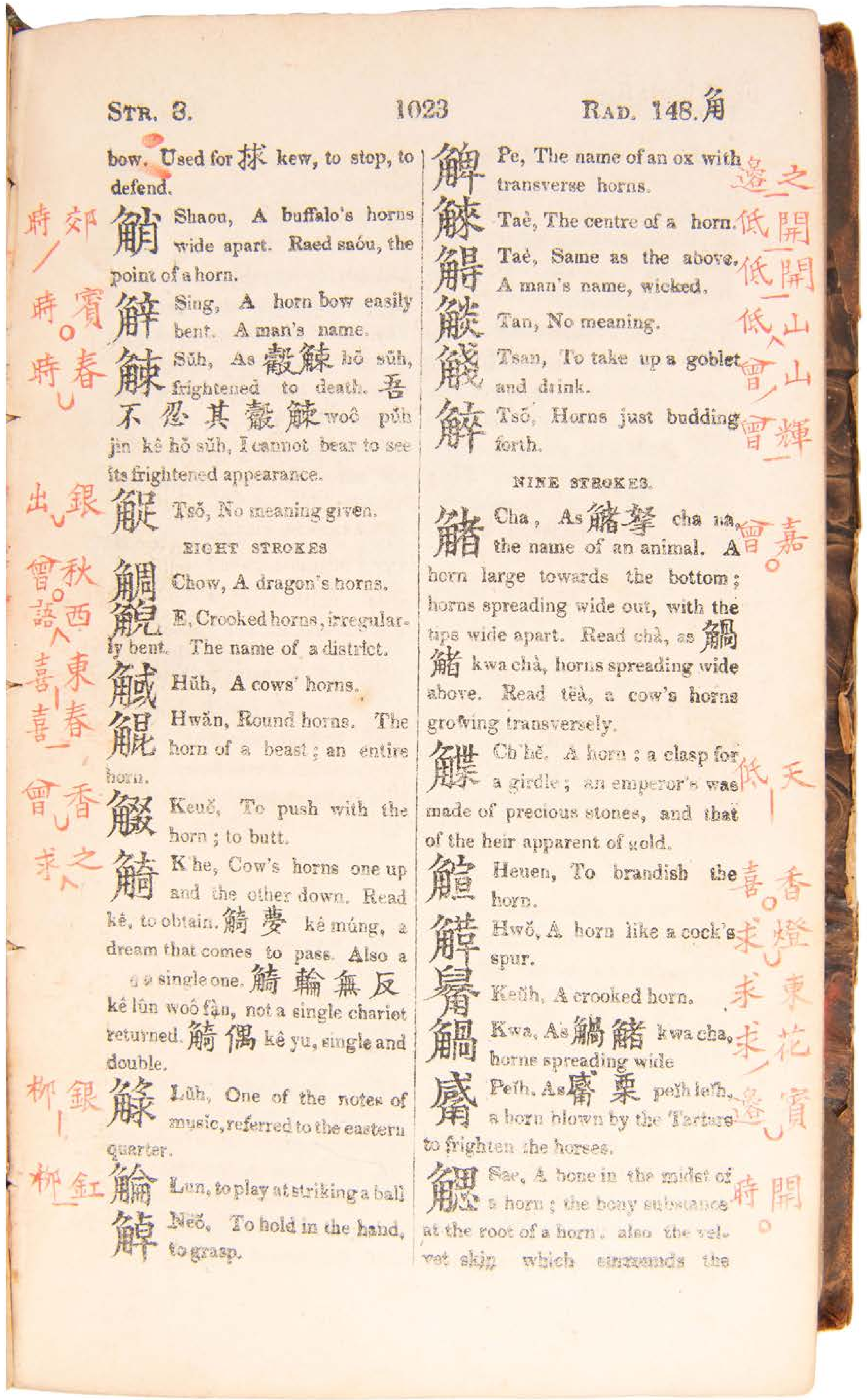
First edition. 2vols. One of an edition of 600 copies (not stated). Chinese characters printed in lithography. 8vo. Bound in original cloth (vol.1) and half-calf (vol. 2) respectively (minor wear). Vol. 2 with numerous marginal annotations (in red ink) in an elegant Chinese hand. A mixed set. Occasional light foxing and staining, but overall a very good set, preserved in a custom-made leather-backed clamshell box. xxiv, 648, 29; 649–1486, 28pp. Batavia, Printed at Parabattan, October 1842–May 1843. **£9,500**



CHINESE AND ENGLISH
DICTIONARY:
CONTAINING ALL THE WORDS IN THE
CHINESE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

BY W. H. MEDHURST,
MISSIONARY.

BATAVIA:
PRINTED AT PARAPATTAN.
MDCCCXLII.



STR. 8. 1023 RAD. 148. 角

bow. Used for 捄 kew, to stop, to defend.

[illegible] Shaou, A buffalo's horns wide apart. Raed saóu, the point of a horn.

觪 Sing, A horn bow easily bent. A man's name.

觫 Sŭh, As 觳觫 hŏ sŭh, frightened to death. 吾不忍其觳觫 woô pŭh jin kê hŏ sŭh, I cannot bear to see its frightened appearance.

[illegible] Tsŏ, No meaning given.

EIGHT STROKES

[illegible] Chow, A dragon's horns.

觬 E, Crooked horns, irregularly bent. The name of a district.

[illegible] Hŭh, A cows' horns.

[illegible] Hwăn, Round horns. The horn of a beast; an entire horn.

[illegible] Keuĕ, To push with the horn; to butt.

觭 K'he, Cow's horns one up and the other down. Read kê, to obtain. 觭夢 kê múng, a dream that comes to pass. Also a single one. 觭輪無反 kê lûn woô fân, not a single chariot returned. 觭偶 kê yu, single and double.

觻 Lŭh, One of the notes of music, referred to the eastern quarter.

[illegible] Lun, to play at striking a ball

[illegible] Neŏ, To hold in the hand, to grasp.

[illegible] Pe, The name of an ox with transverse horns.

[illegible] Taè, The centre of a horn.

[illegible] Taè, Same as the above. A man's name, wicked.

[illegible] Tan, No meaning.

[illegible] Tsan, To take up a goblet and drink.

[illegible] Tsŏ, Horns just budding forth.

NINE STROKES.

觰 Cha, As 觰拏 cha na, the name of an animal. A horn large towards the bottom; horns spreading wide out, with the tips wide apart. Read chà, as [illegible]觰 kwa chà, horns spreading wide above. Read tèà, a cow's horns growing transversely.

[illegible] Ch'hĕ. A horn; a clasp for a girdle; an emperor's was made of precious stones, and that of the heir apparent of gold.

[illegible] Heuen, To brandish the horn.

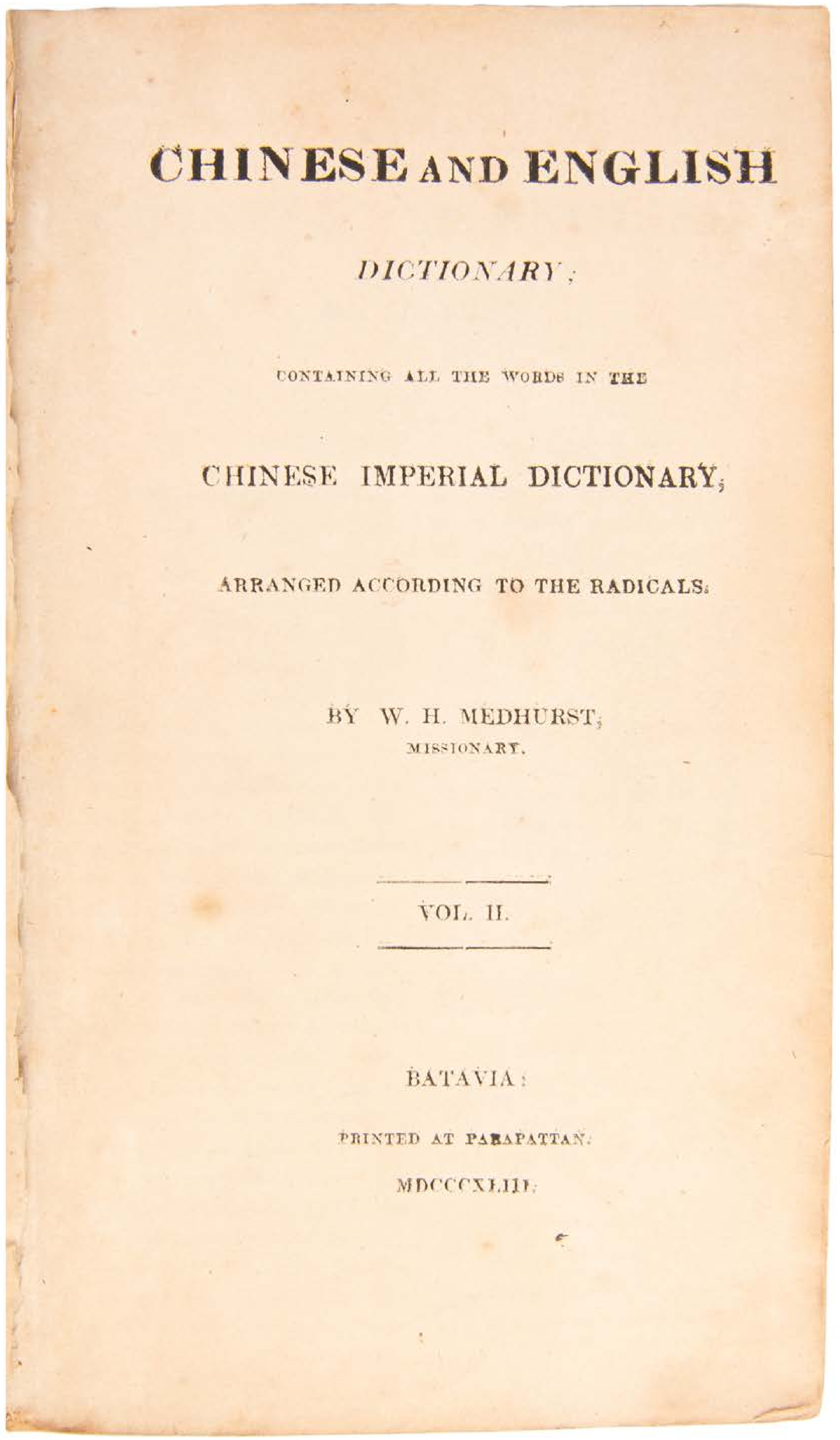
[illegible] Hwŏ, A horn like a cock's spur.

觷 Keŭh, A crooked horn.

[illegible] Kwa, As [illegible]觰 kwa cha, horns spreading wide

觱 Peĭh, As 觱篥 peĭh leĭh, a horn blown by the Tartars to frighten the horses.

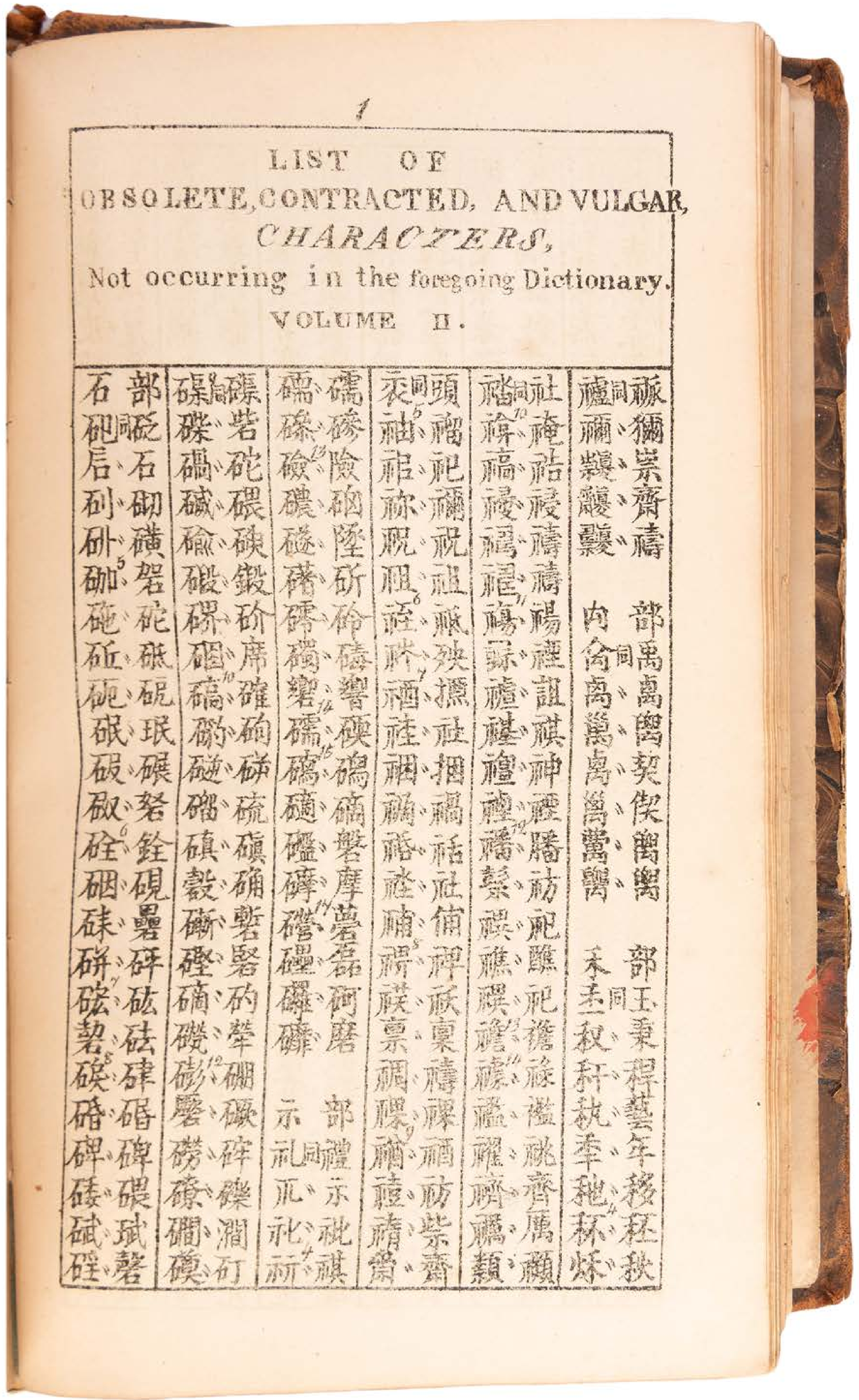
[illegible] Sae, A bone in the midst of a horn; the bony substance at the root of a horn. also the velvet skin which surrounds the



CHINESE AND ENGLISH
DICTIONARY;
CONTAINING ALL THE WORDS IN THE
CHINESE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY;
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.
BY W. H. MEDHURST,
MISSIONARY.

VOL. II.

BATAVIA:
PRINTED AT PARAPATTAN:
MDCCCXLIII.



1

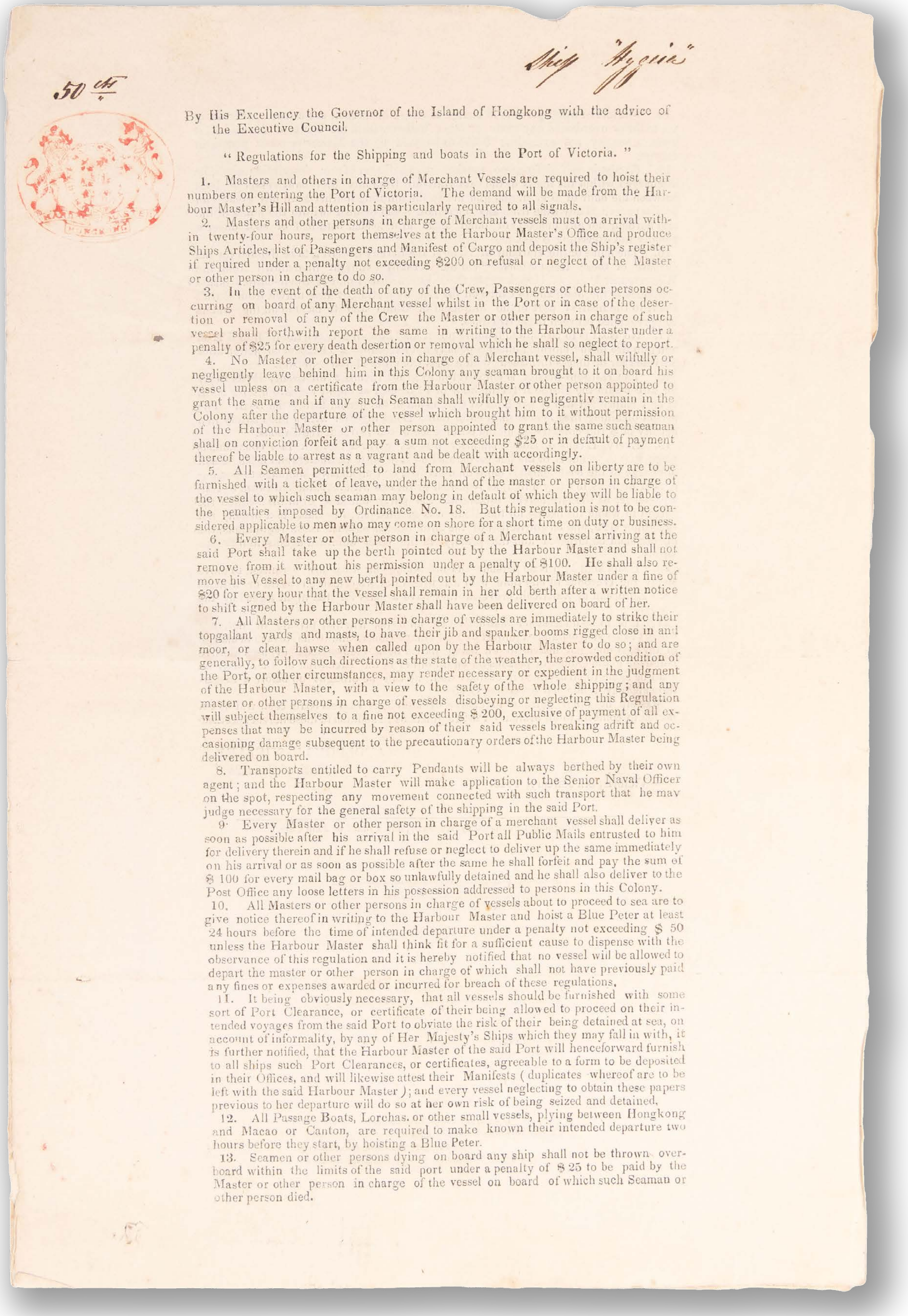
LIST OF
OBSOLETE, CONTRACTED, AND VULGAR,
CHARACTERS,
Not occurring in the foregoing Dictionary.
VOLUME II.

This is overall the second Chinese-English dictionary, printed a couple of decades after Morrison's ground-braking but somewhat unwieldy 'Dictionary of the Chinese Language' which was published between 1815–1823 in six large (and heavy) 4to volumes in Macao.

Medhurst (1796–1857) was trained as a typesetter and printer in London. He joined the London Missionary Society and was sent to Malacca in 1816. His first publication in Batavia was an English-Japanese and Japanese-English Vocabulary which was printed in 1830. Medhurst wanted to publish a smaller and cheaper dictionary that would still include all 47,000 characters in the famous Kangxi dictionary of 1716, which itself remained the most comprehensive and authoritative dictionary until the 20th century.

"Some difficulties have been experienced in getting the present work through the press. The Chinese metallic types, cast at Malacca, are confessedly too large, and in every respect insufficient for such a work, there being only 1500 varieties, while 40,000 were needed. To cut the Chinese characters in wood or metal as required, would have demanded an outlay of more funds than the author could command, or ever expect to be remunerated for... A method has been adopted, which though not exhibiting a page of such beauty and perfection as could be wished, was yet found to answer the purpose of speed, cheapness, and legibility. This method consists in combining the two arts of typography and lithography together. The English words in each sheet, with the sounds of the Chinese characters attached, having first been composed in type, and spaces left for the insertion of Chinese symbols, an impression was taken on what is called transfer paper, upon which the Chinese characters were written by a native with lithographic ink, and the whole turned over on a stone for its reception. The sheet was then worked off, at the lithographic press, and is now presented to the public as a specimen of a new mode of introducing Chinese, or any other strange characters, among Roman letters, where the foreign types are not procurable." (Preface p. iv).

Medhurst had been trained as a printer and typesetter before joining the London Missionary Society in 1816. He printed this dictionary at his own expense in an edition of 600 copies. The Chinese marginal annotations in vol. 2 give phonetic hints on how to pronounce the characters in the Fuzhou dialect which was the main Chinese language spoken in Indonesia. Cordier, Sinica 1597; Lust 1050.



Ship "Hygeia"

50 cts

By His Excellency the Governor of the Island of Hongkong with the advice of the Executive Council.

" Regulations for the Shipping and boats in the Port of Victoria. "

1. Masters and others in charge of Merchant Vessels are required to hoist their numbers on entering the Port of Victoria. The demand will be made from the Harbour Master's Hill and attention is particularly required to all signals.

2. Masters and other persons in charge of Merchant vessels must on arrival within twenty-four hours, report themselves at the Harbour Master's Office and produce Ships Articles, list of Passengers and Manifest of Cargo and deposit the Ship's register if required under a penalty not exceeding $200 on refusal or neglect of the Master or other person in charge to do so.

3. In the event of the death of any of the Crew, Passengers or other persons occurring on board of any Merchant vessel whilst in the Port or in case of the desertion or removal of any of the Crew the Master or other person in charge of such vessel shall forthwith report the same in writing to the Harbour Master under a penalty of $25 for every death desertion or removal which he shall so neglect to report.

4. No Master or other person in charge of a Merchant vessel, shall wilfully or negligently leave behind him in this Colony any seaman brought to it on board his vessel unless on a certificate from the Harbour Master or other person appointed to grant the same and if any such Seaman shall wilfully or negligently remain in the Colony after the departure of the vessel which brought him to it without permission of the Harbour Master or other person appointed to grant the same such seaman shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $25 or in default of payment thereof be liable to arrest as a vagrant and be dealt with accordingly.

5. All Seamen permitted to land from Merchant vessels on liberty are to be furnished with a ticket of leave, under the hand of the master or person in charge of the vessel to which such seaman may belong in default of which they will be liable to the penalties imposed by Ordinance No. 18. But this regulation is not to be considered applicable to men who may come on shore for a short time on duty or business.

6. Every Master or other person in charge of a Merchant vessel arriving at the said Port shall take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master and shall not remove from it without his permission under a penalty of $100. He shall also remove his Vessel to any new berth pointed out by the Harbour Master under a fine of $20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth after a written notice to shift signed by the Harbour Master shall have been delivered on board of her.

7. All Masters or other persons in charge of vessels are immediately to strike their topgallant yards and masts, to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in and moor, or clear hawse when called upon by the Harbour Master to do so; and are generally, to follow such directions as the state of the weather, the crowded condition of the Port, or other circumstances, may render necessary or expedient in the judgment of the Harbour Master, with a view to the safety of the whole shipping; and any master or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying or neglecting this Regulation will subject themselves to a fine not exceeding $ 200, exclusive of payment of all expenses that may be incurred by reason of their said vessels breaking adrift and occasioning damage subsequent to the precautionary orders of the Harbour Master being delivered on board.

8. Transports entitled to carry Pendants will be always berthed by their own agent; and the Harbour Master will make application to the Senior Naval Officer on the spot, respecting any movement connected with such transport that he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in the said Port.

9. Every Master or other person in charge of a merchant vessel shall deliver as soon as possible after his arrival in the said Port all Public Mails entrusted to him for delivery therein and if he shall refuse or neglect to deliver up the same immediately on his arrival or as soon as possible after the same he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $ 100 for every mail bag or box so unlawfully detained and he shall also deliver to the Post Office any loose letters in his possession addressed to persons in this Colony.

10. All Masters or other persons in charge of vessels about to proceed to sea are to give notice thereof in writing to the Harbour Master and hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure under a penalty not exceeding $ 50 unless the Harbour Master shall think fit for a sufficient cause to dispense with the observance of this regulation and it is hereby notified that no vessel will be allowed to depart the master or other person in charge of which shall not have previously paid any fines or expenses awarded or incurred for breach of these regulations.

11. It being obviously necessary, that all vessels should be furnished with some sort of Port Clearance, or certificate of their being allowed to proceed on their intended voyages from the said Port to obviate the risk of their being detained at sea, on account of informality, by any of Her Majesty's Ships which they may fall in with, it is further notified, that the Harbour Master of the said Port will henceforward furnish to all ships such Port Clearances, or certificates, agreeable to a form to be deposited in their Offices, and will likewise attest their Manifests (duplicates whereof are to be left with the said Harbour Master); and every vessel neglecting to obtain these papers previous to her departure will do so at her own risk of being seized and detained.

12. All Passage Boats, Lorchas. or other small vessels, plying between Hongkong and Macao or Canton, are required to make known their intended departure two hours before they start, by hoisting a Blue Peter.

13. Seamen or other persons dying on board any ship shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the said port under a penalty of $ 25 to be paid by the Master or other person in charge of the vessel on board of which such Seaman or other person died.

8

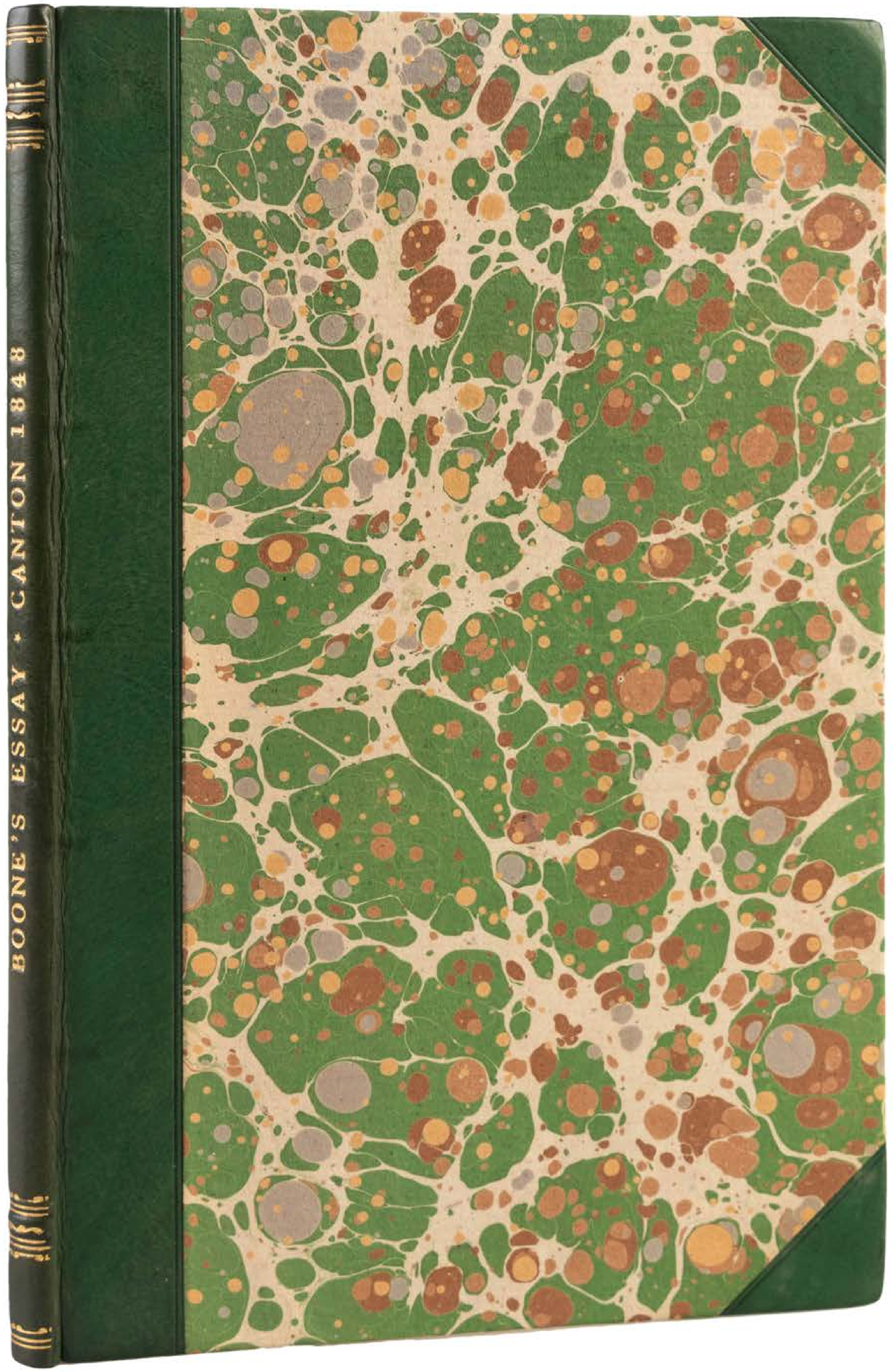
UNRECORDED

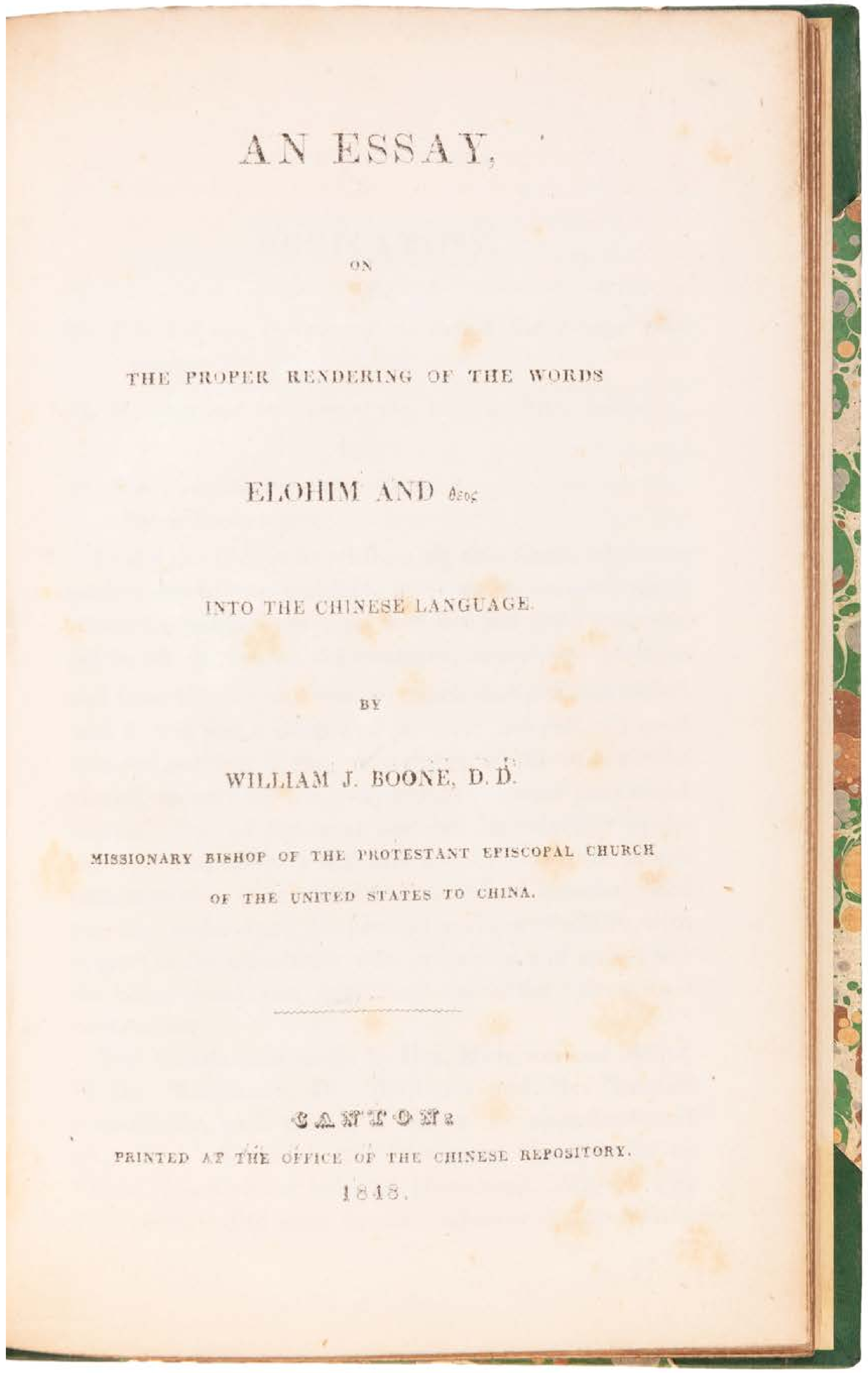
SHELLEY (Adolphus). **Regulations for the shipping and boats in the Port of Victoria.**

Broadside. Foolscap folio, two leaves conjoined, old folds as issued; folio 1 printed letterpress recto and verso, folio 2 blank; printed authorship of Adolphus E. Shelley, Clerk of Councils; manuscript inscription Ship "Hygeia" & "Reglement du Port d'Hong-Kong". Official red stamp on the left margin. Housed in a custom-made modern burgundy cloth portfolio. Hongkong, published by Authority, printed by John Carr, 8th January 1845. **£5,800**

One of the earliest printed regulations for shipping and movement of boats in Victoria Harbour, the lifeblood of the nascent British colony. This example was issued to the ship '*Hygeia*'. A Hong Kong newspaper entitled "The Friend of China" carried a sale notice on October 10th, 1842: "The British barque Hygeia, 337 tons. Carries and sails well, in fine order. Well calculated as a receiving ship at one of the northern ports. Copper cladding, spars and rigging all nearly new. Apply to Gideon Nye at Canton or C. Fearon at Macau." Gideon Nye (1812–1888), was an American diplomat and merchant, who arrived in Canton in 1831 and lived there for over 50 years.

"1. Masters and others in charge of Merchant Vessels are required to hoist their numbers on entering the Port of Victoria. The demand will be made from the Harbour Master's Hill and attention is particularly required to all signals." "13. Seamen or other persons dying on board any ship shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the said port under a penalty of $25 ..." Unrecorded.





AN ESSAY,

ON

THE PROPER RENDERING OF THE WORDS

ELOHIM AND θεος

INTO THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BY

WILLIAM J. BOONE, D.D.

MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

1848.

THEOLOGICAL & LINGUISTIC DEBATE ON CHRISTIAN TERMINOLOGY

9

BOONE (William Jones). **An essay on the proper rendering of the words *Elohim* and *Theos* into the Chinese language.**

First edition. English text interspersed with Chinese characters. 8vo. Bound in recent half-calf. Light foxing to prelims, numerous annotations in ink in the text, overall a very good copy. [vi], 69pp. Canton, Office of the Chinese Repository, 1848. **£2,800**

The Jesuits had already been aware of the difficulties in translating Christian terminology into Chinese. This controversy over terminology was reignited in the middle of the 19th century by the Protestant Bishop Boone (1811–1864), resulting in a series of linguistic and theological arguments involving Medhurst and Legge. Favourites included *tianzhu* ('Heavenly Ruler') and *shen* ('Spirit') *shangdi* ('Supreme Emperor'), and *tian* ('Heaven').

"Drs. Morrison, Milne and Marshman used *Shin* to render *Elohim* and *Theos* in all cases. Dr. Medhurst and Mr. Gutzlaff used *Shang Ti* to render these words, when the true God was referred to, and *Shin* when the reference was to a false god ... I think it is right to state that, during the whole time of this discussion, I have laboured under a severe affection of the nervous system, rendering all mental effort extremely painful, and that nothing but an imperative sense of duty could have induced me, under these circumstances, to have taken any public part in this discussion." (p.v–vi).

Boone summed up his arguments as follows: He described the Chinese as essentially polytheists, and in consequence one can only make a choice between "The name of the chief god of the Chinese, and the name by which the whole class of gods is know in their language". As a result of this alternative he advises the generis term *shin* (pinyin *shen*) be used to describe 'God'. Rare.

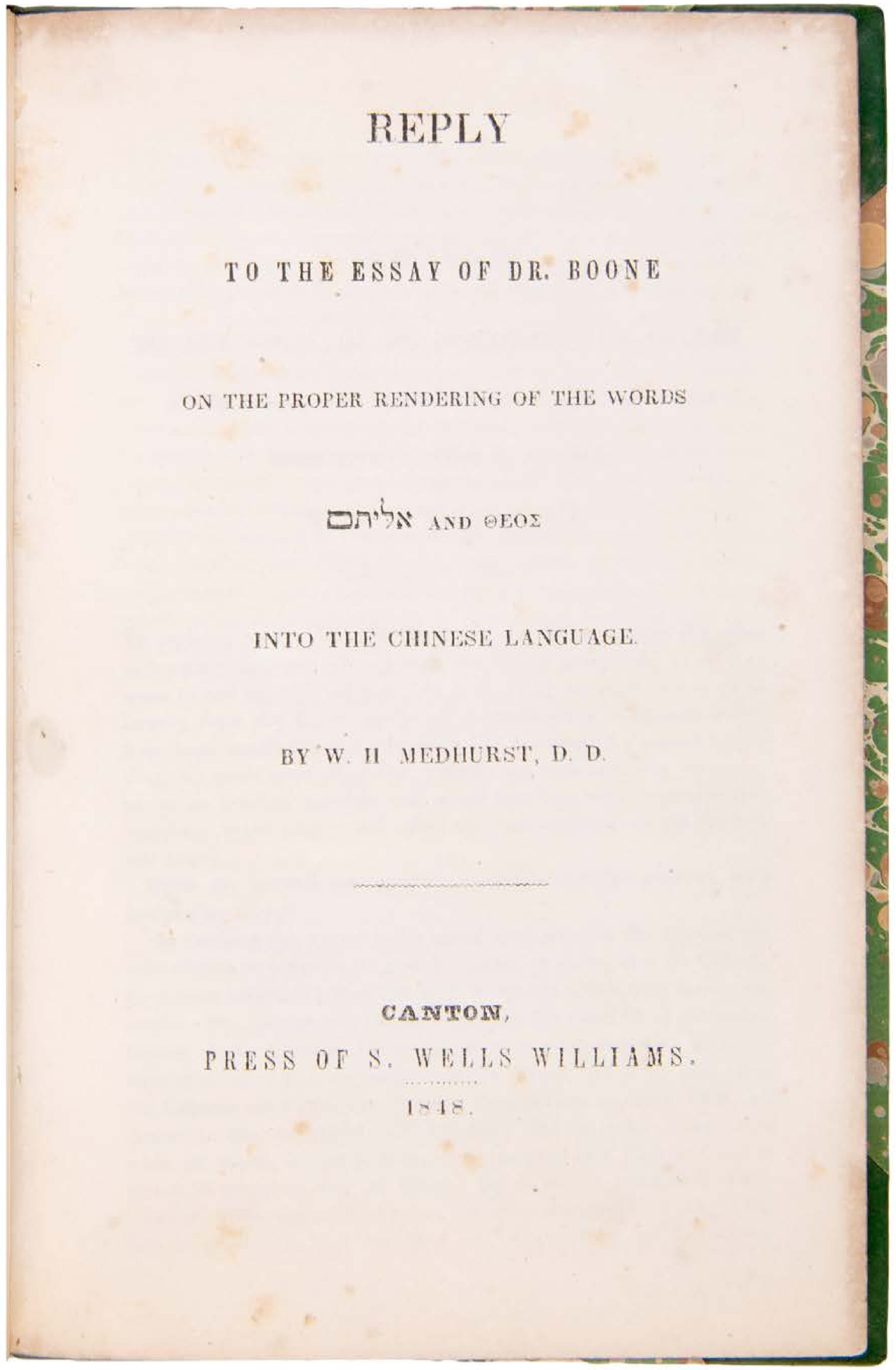
10

MEDHURST (Walter Henry). **Reply to the essay of Dr. Boone on the proper rendering of the words Elohim and Theos into the Chinese language.**

First edition. Some terms printed in Hebrew, Greek and Chinese. 8vo. Bound in late 20th century green half-calf. Occasional light browning, but still a very good copy. 107, 23(appendix)pp. Canton, S. Wells Williams, 1848. **£2,500**

Medhurst's important contribution to the 'Naming Controversy' which revolved around the choice of Chinese characters for the term 'God'. '*Shen*', '*tian-zhu*', '*tian-di*' and '*shang-di*' were amongst the heavily contested candidates. Medhurst goes through Boone's essay paragraph by paragraph and meticulously points out the flaws in his argument. The line of thought is impressive on both a systematic and a linguistic level.

The appendix is entitled: "Correspondence on the Version of the Chinese New Testament now carrying forward at Shanghai". This gives a vivid impression of the intensity of the debate in Shanghai with contributions by Boone, Bridgman, Medhurst, Stonach and Milne.



REPLY

TO THE ESSAY OF DR. BOONE

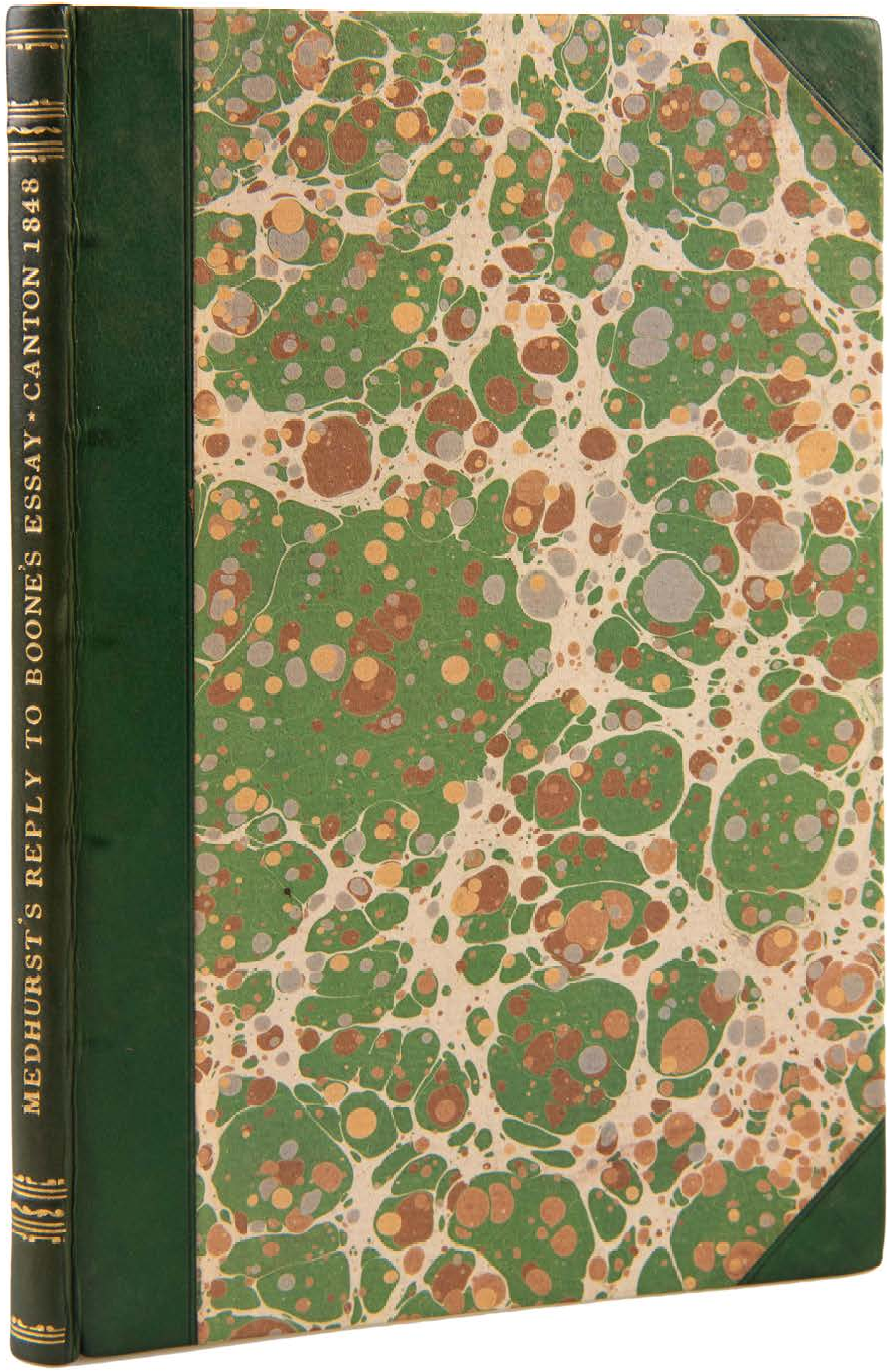
ON THE PROPER RENDERING OF THE WORDS

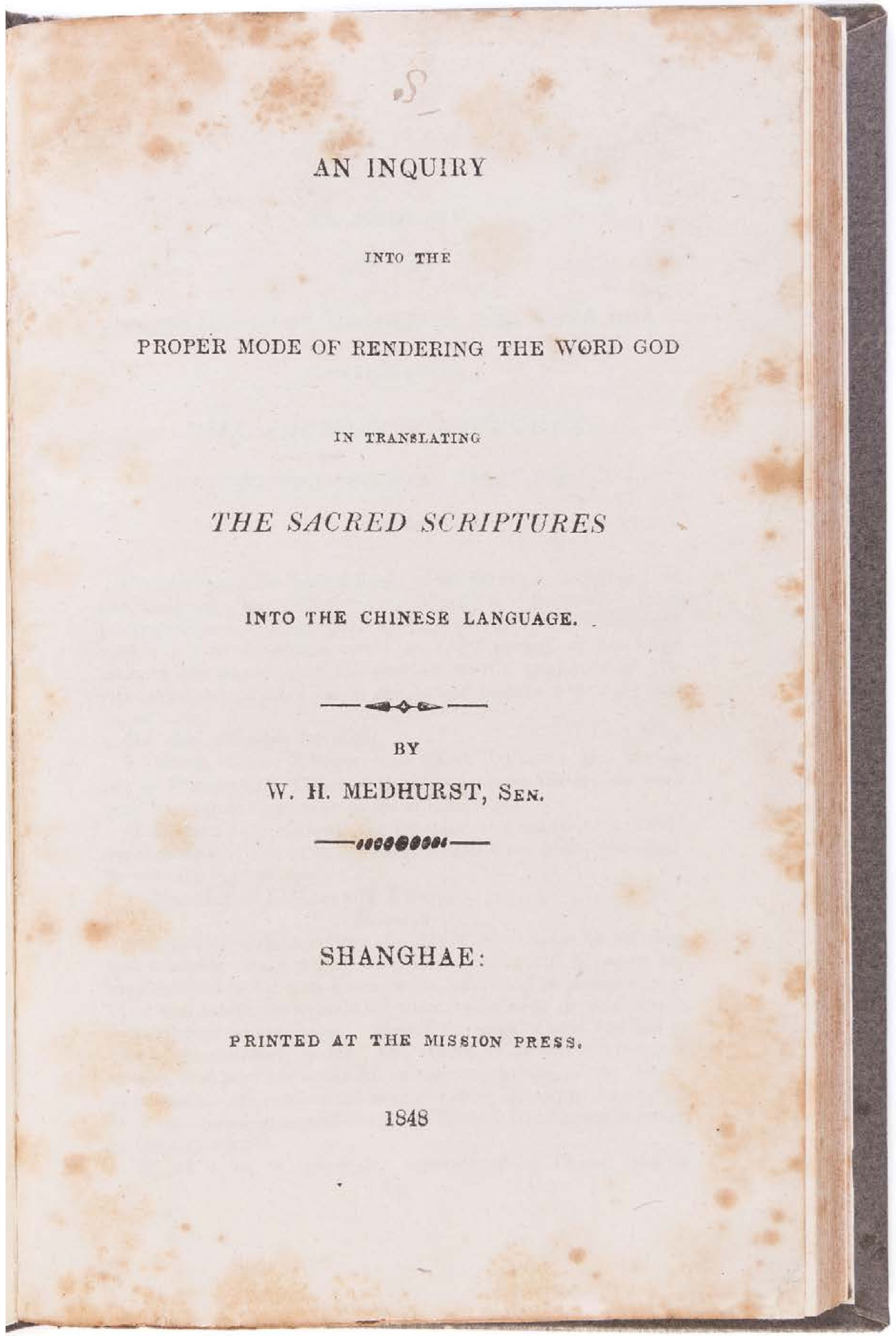
אלהים AND ΘΕΟΣ

INTO THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BY W. H. MEDHURST, D. D.

CANTON,
PRESS OF S. WELLS WILLIAMS.
1848.





S

AN INQUIRY

INTO THE

PROPER MODE OF RENDERING THE WORD GOD

IN TRANSLATING

THE SACRED SCRIPTURES

INTO THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BY

W. H. MEDHURST, SEN.

SHANGHAE:

PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1848

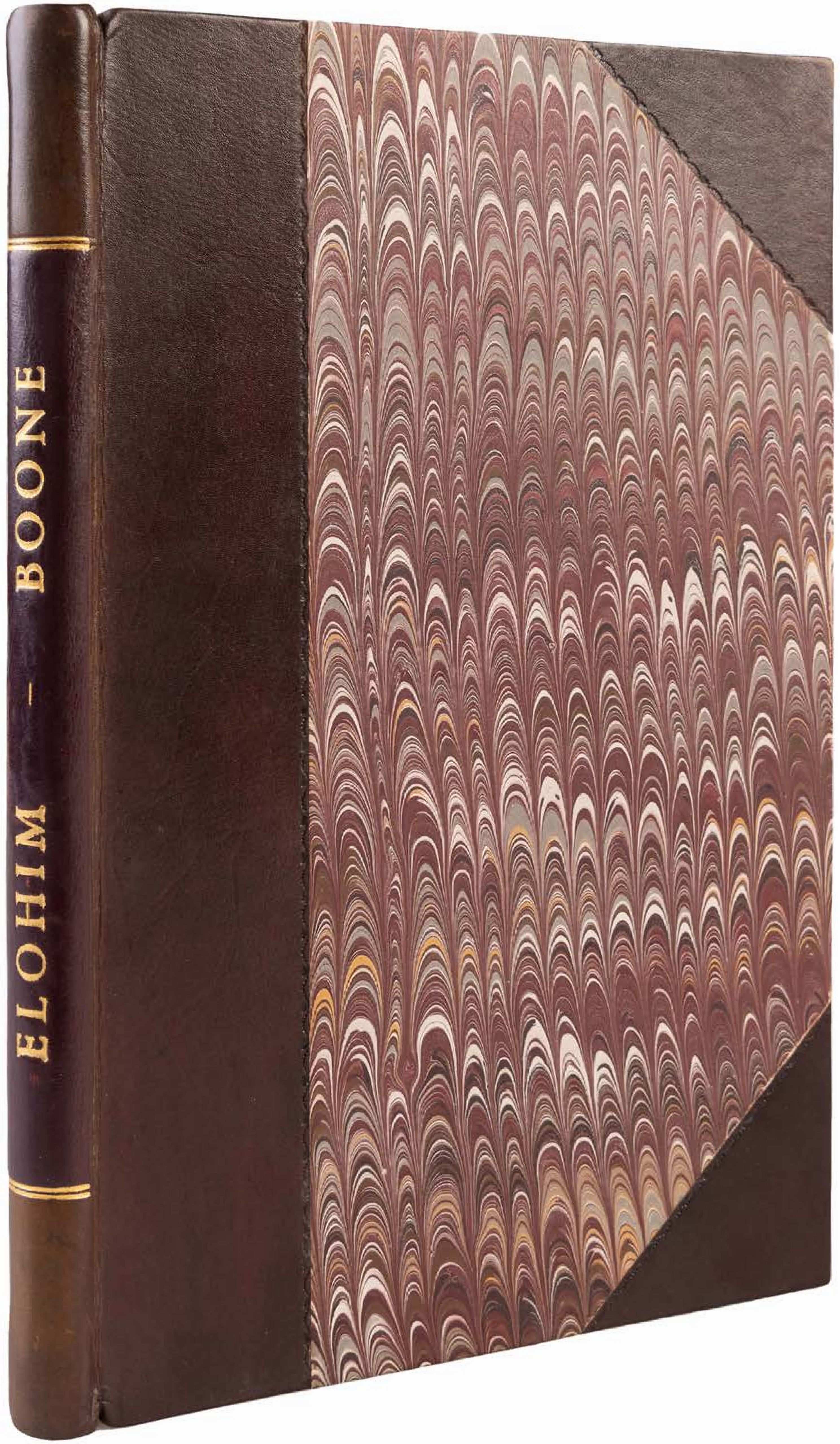
11

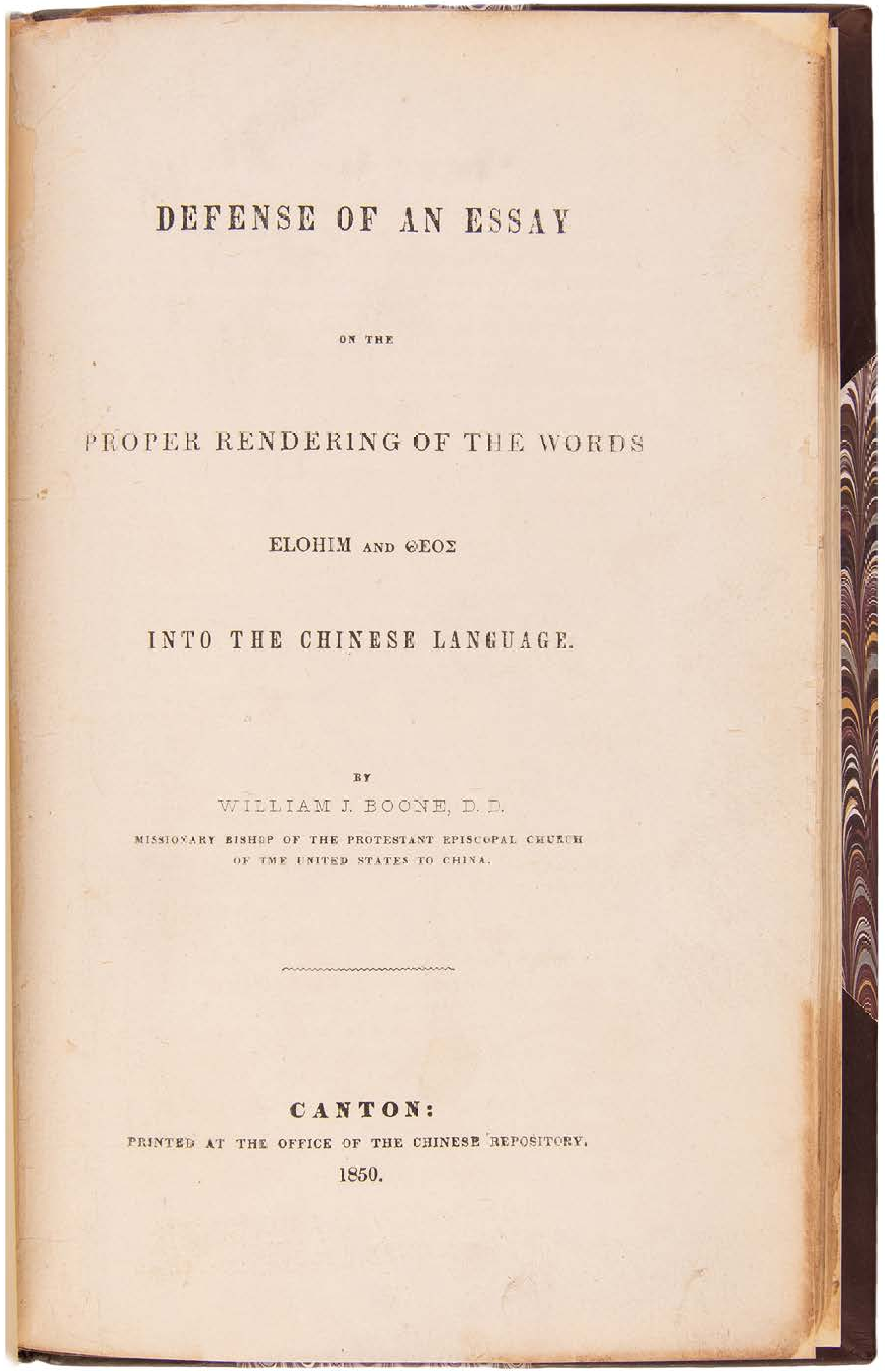
MEDHURST (Walter Henry). **An Inquiry into the proper mode of rendering the word God in translating the Sacred Scriptures into the Chinese Language.**

First edition. Chinese characters interspersed throughout the text. 8vo. New paper boards, printed paper label on spine. Partly foxed and browned, overall still a good copy. Ex-libris of John Lawson on front free pastedown. [ii], 170pp. Shanghai, Printed at the Mission Press, 1848. **£3,500**

Medhurst (1796–1857) continued the theological/linguistic dispute where the Jesuits had left off: In the 1840s a controversy erupted amongst the Protestant missionaries as to the proper way to translate the term ‘God’ ‘Theos’ or ‘Elohim’ into Chinese. Was it going to be *tian* (Heaven), *shen* (Ghost or Spirit) or *shangdi* (Supreme Deity) or *tiandi* (Heavenly Deity)? Should the character for *di* (Deity)—which can be singular or plural and includes higher and lesser gods—be used at all? Furthermore *tian* (heaven) was often used synonymously with *shangdi* (Supreme Deity).

Medhurst traces the development of the terms in Classical Chinese literature (from the Book of Odes to Confucianism and Daoism, as well as definitions in Chinese dictionaries) to the present day (when Morrison and Milne used *shen* or combinations with *shen*) to analyse the linguistic and cultural conundrums and finally comes down in favour of *tiandi* (Heavenly Deity). “Had the Chinese not been in the habit of exalting their departed progenitors and ancient sages to the ranks of gods, the word *Te* (*di*) alone, (as defined in the Imperial dictionary to be one of the names of Heaven or the Divinity, and the names of various spiritual beings the object of spiritual worship) would have been sufficiently distinct; but seeing that they have adopted this practice, and some might be led to confound these latter with the deified emperors and sages, the use of the compound phrase *T’hëen te* (*tiandi*) … will remove every obscurity and make the term definite and unmistakeable.” (p. 167). Lust 956.
Extremely rare.




DEFENSE OF AN ESSAY

ON THE

PROPER RENDERING OF THE WORDS

ELOHIM AND ΘΕΟΣ

INTO THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BY

WILLIAM J. BOONE, D. D.

MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA.

CANTON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.
1850.

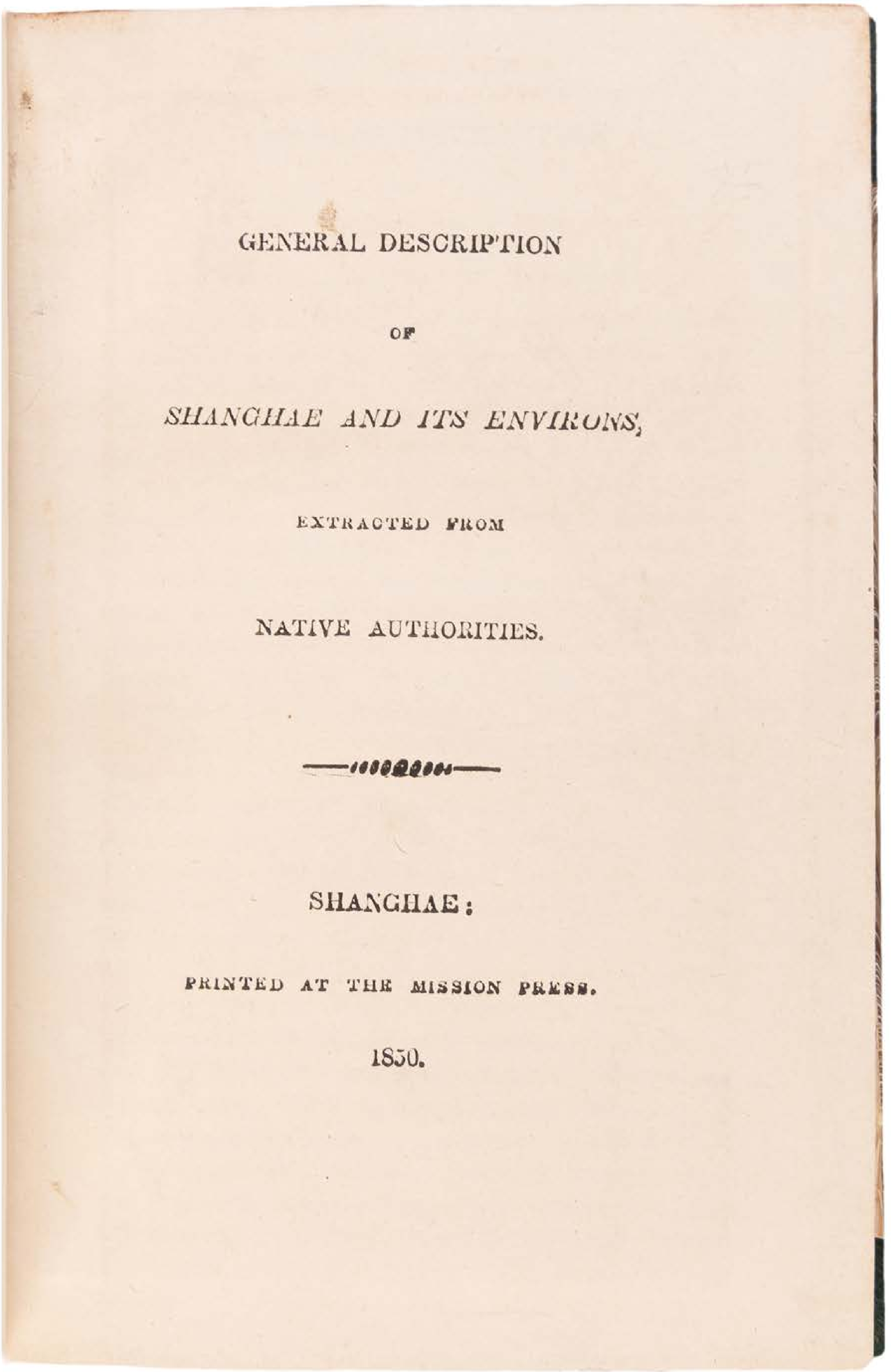
12

BOONE (William Jones).
Defense of an essay on the proper rendering of the words *Elohim* and *Theos* into the Chinese language.

First edition. 8vo. Text interspersed with Chinese printed characters. Bound in modern half-calf, a very good copy. [ii], 168 [ii](errata)pp. Canton, Office of the Chinese Repository, 1850. **£2,500**

William Jones Boone (1811–1864) was Missionary for the American Protestant Episcopal Church who had been appointed Bishop in China. His important theological essay concerning the translation of *Elohim* and *Theos* into Chinese was published in Canton in 1848. The work provoked considerable debate among the various missionary clergy in China, and prompted the publication of several responses to Boone's ideas, most notably by Walter Henry Medhurst (Canton, 1848) and James Legge (Hong Kong, 1850).

Boone persisted and published this counter-defence of his ideas in 1850: He acknowledges that Staunton, Bowring, Legge, and Medhurst all seemed to disagree on the meaning of 'God' so how could they complain about '*shin*'? And he closes with the following thought: "*Shin*, we admit, is not by its previous *usus loquendi*, the name of the being whom we adore: unhappily the Chinese have no knowledge of this Being; but they have some knowledge of the general subject of Divinity; they have thought and written much on this subject; and with the gods (though not with God) they have had most extensive dealings; and there can be no doubt, we think, that they call this subject *Shin*, and that they have worshipped these gods under this name. If therefore we succeed in teaching the Chinese around us correct views of Divinity in connection with this word *Shin*, we may rest assured that monotheism will spread" (p. 147). Boone is essentially advocating a practical solution to the conundrum.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

SHANGHAE AND ITS ENVIRONS,

EXTRACTED FROM

NATIVE AUTHORITIES.

SHANGHAE:

PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1850.

THE FIRST MONOGRAPH ON THE HISTORY OF SHANGHAI

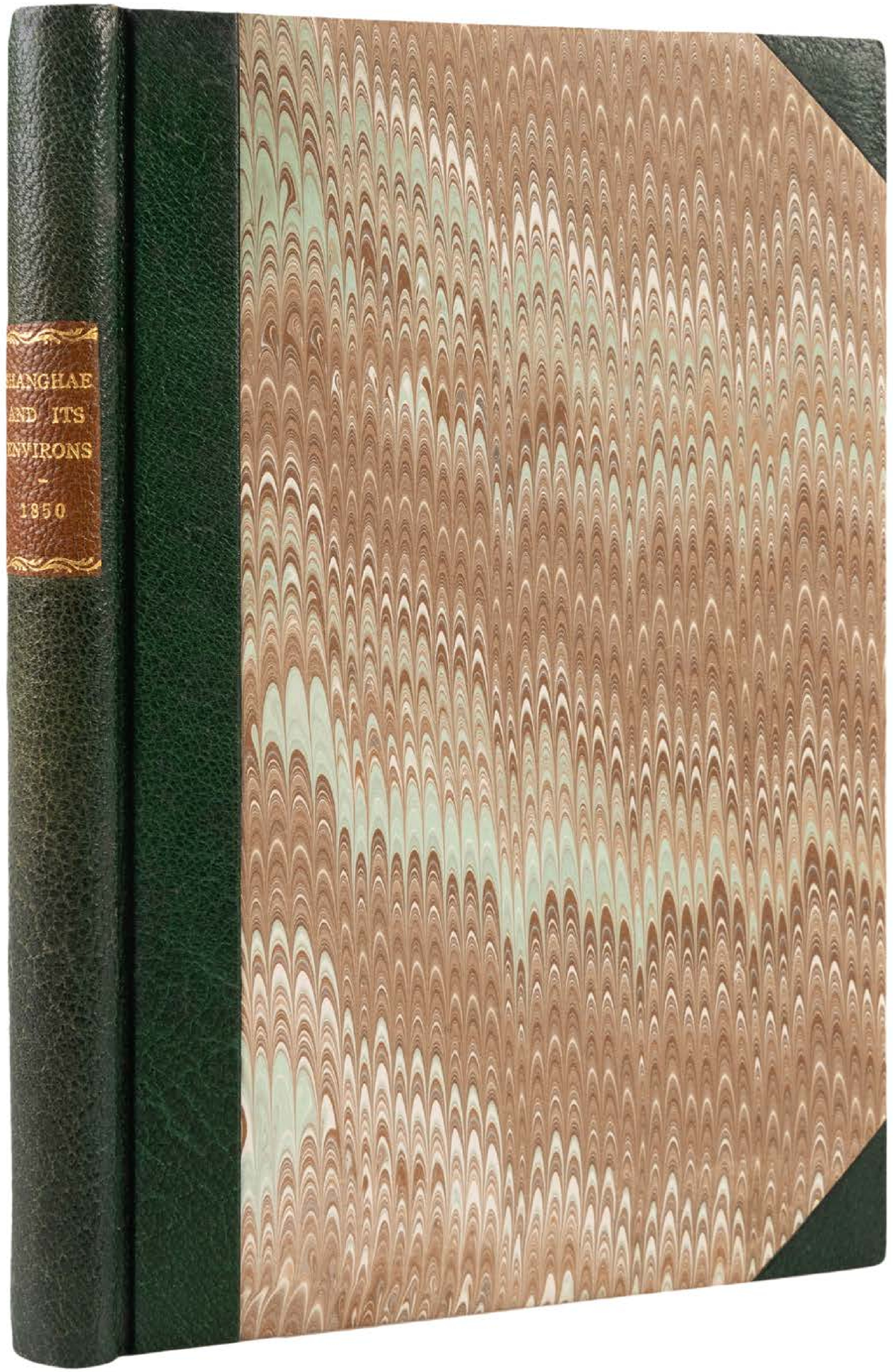
13

MEDHURST (Walter Henry).
General description of Shanghae and its Environs, Extracted from Native Authorities.

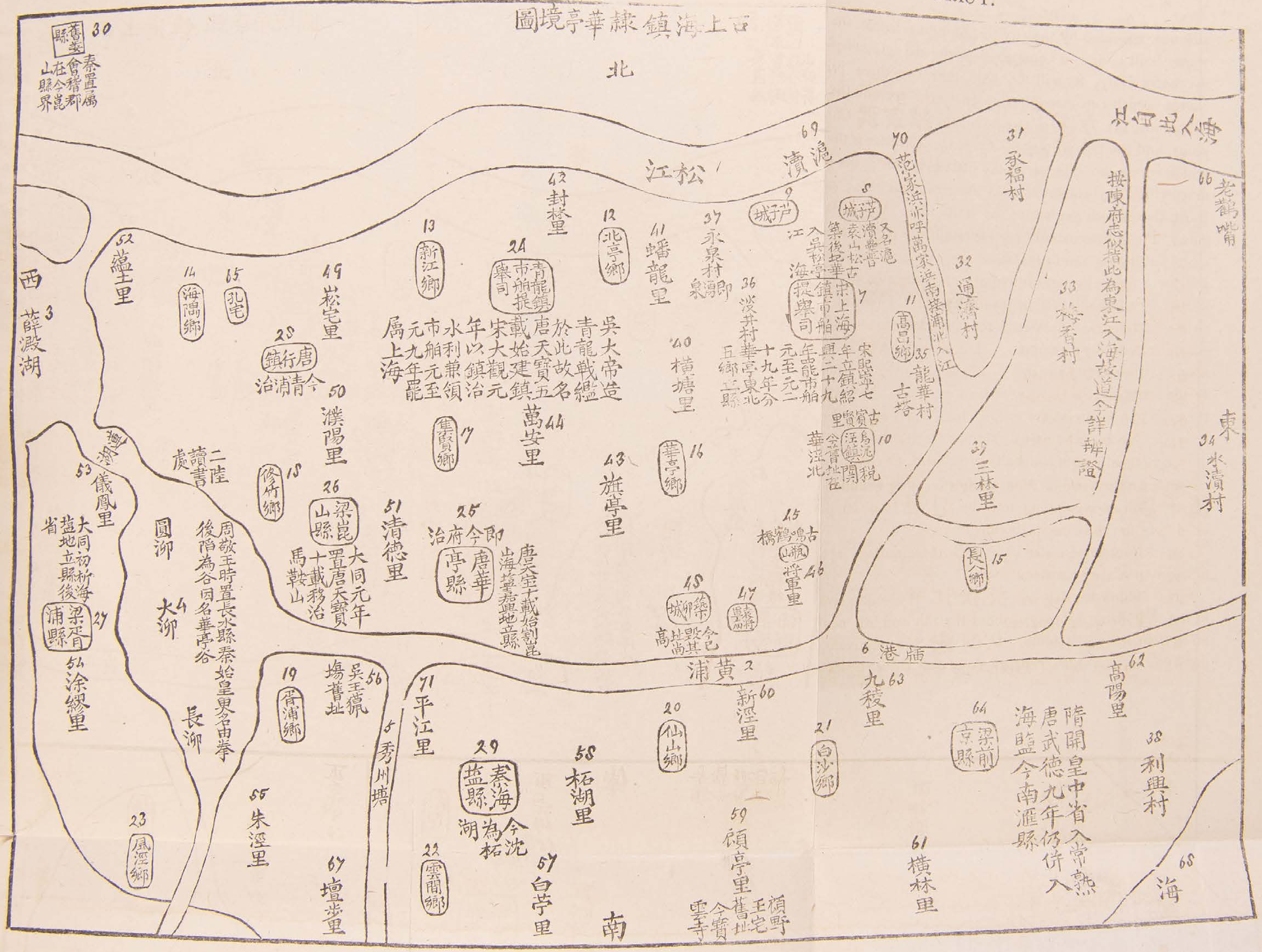
First edition. 6 folding maps (last map mis-folded resulting in minor wear to right edge). Text interspersed with Chinese characters. 8vo. Bound in recent green half-calf over marbled boards, overall a fine copy. 168pp. Shanghai, Mission Press, 1850. **£6,700**

"No country in the world, certainly no pagan land, has ever possessed such voluminous documents calculated to elucidate the condition of the empire generally, or of its cities in particular, as China. The Statistical Account of the territories ruled over by the present Tartar Dynasty, comprises two or three hundred volumes. It gives an account of the extent, population, division, productions, antiquities, mountains, rivers, revenue, defences, schools of learning, public buildings, and remarkable men of the whole empire; and, if properly studied and well translated, would present a more complete picture of China, than has ever yet been exhibited. In addition to the general statistics of this great country, there exist separate accounts of each particular province, prefecture, and district, contained in the mighty whole."

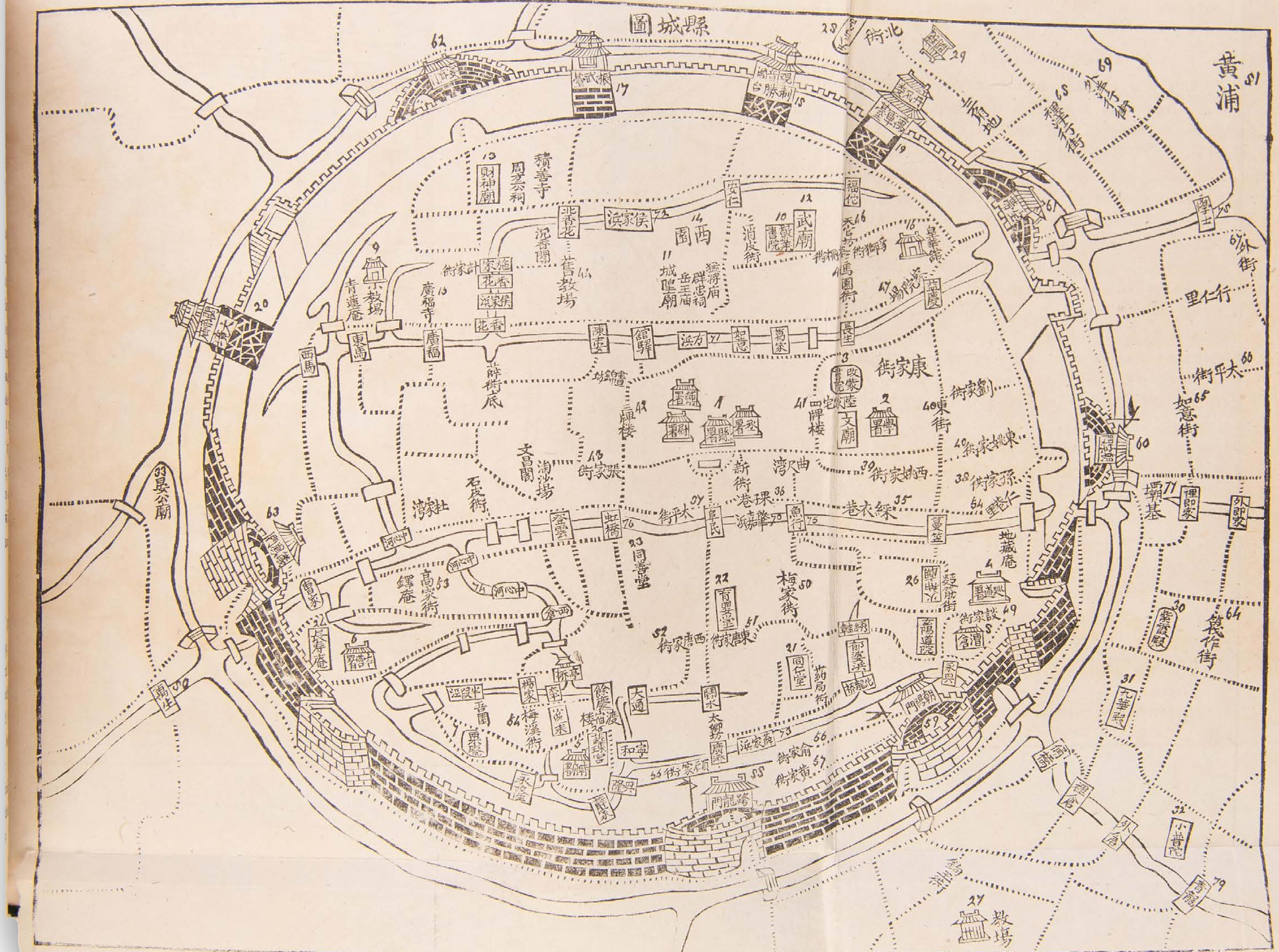
This work is the earliest Western monograph on the history of Shanghai. Medhurst gives a fascinating account of the walled town based entirely on Chinese sources going back to the early 11th century. All of the maps are reproduced from Chinese gazetteers. Rare in commerce. No copy recorded at auction.



MAP OF SHANGHAE, WHEN CONNECTED WITH THE HWA-TING DISTRICT.


古上海鎮隸華亭境圖
北
南
西
東
松江
滬瀆
黃浦
海
薛澱湖
秀州塘
吳淞口入海處
老鸛嘴
永福村
通濟村
海香村
三林里
長人鄉
水清村
高陽里
利興村
九稜里
橫林里
頎亭里
白苧里
柘湖里
朱涇里
壇丘里
新涇里
仙山鄉
白沙鄉
雲間鄉
風涇鄉
胥浦鄉
平江里
清德里
旗亭里
萬安里
濮陽里
崧宅里
蘊土里
封巷里
北亭鄉
新江鄉
海隅鄉
修竹鄉
集賢鄉
華亭鄉
高昌鄉
蟠龍里
橫塘里
龍華村
儀鳳里
涂緣里
圓泖
大泖
長泖
華亭縣
梁崑山縣
梁前京縣
秦海鹽縣
梁胥浦縣
唐鎮行
青龍鎮市舶提舉司
上海鎮市舶提舉司
秦置屬會稽郡今在崑山縣界
舊婁縣

GROUND-PLAN OF SHANGHAE CITY.

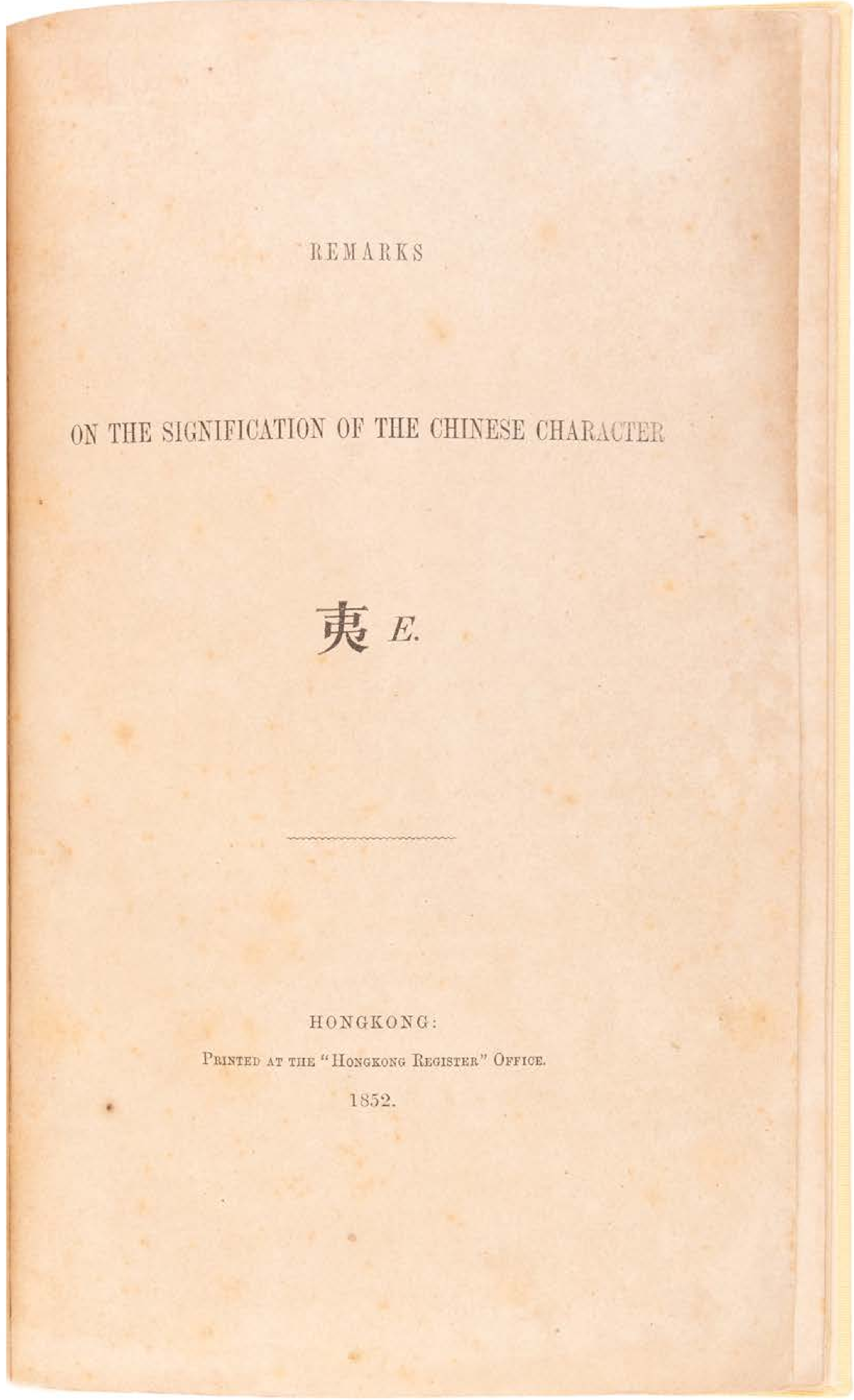

縣城圖
黃浦
北街
積善寺
財神廟
西園
武廟
城隍廟
康家街
文廟
學署
縣署
教場
青蓮庵
廣福寺
文昌閣
石皮街
同善堂
育嬰堂
梅家街
同仁堂
地藏庵
道署
長壽庵
梅溪街
太平街
如意街
篾作街
九華殿
小普陀
縣公廟
東姚家街
西姚家街
孫家街
劉家街
張家街
馬園街
福佑
安仁
侯家浜
東馬
西馬
廣福
陳安
方浜
如意
萬家
長生
虹橋
陞雲
障川
大通
朝陽門
小東門

14

MEDHURST (Walter Henry). **Private: Remarks on the signification of the Chinese character 夷 E.**

First edition. English text interspersed with Chinese characters. 8vo. Recently bound in yellow cloth. Occasional minor foxing, but overall a very good copy. 15pp. Hong Kong, Hongkong Register Office, 1852. **£2,800**

Medhurst responds to an essay by P. P. Thoms who insisted that the Chinese do not call Europeans “Barbarians”. Medhurst opens his argument by putting the term into the context of long-held beliefs of China regarding itself as the centre of the world where all surrounding tribes were described by the generic term *e* (Pinyin *yi*). He gives sixteen examples showing the usage of the term in ancient Chinese literature and goes on to explain that “the word, though not necessarily opprobrious, always implied *inferiority*.” (p. 13). In summing up he advises that the removal of the term from official documents would go a long way to remove the impressions amongst foreigners that they were being referred to in a derogatory way. Rare. Only 5 copies in OCLC.

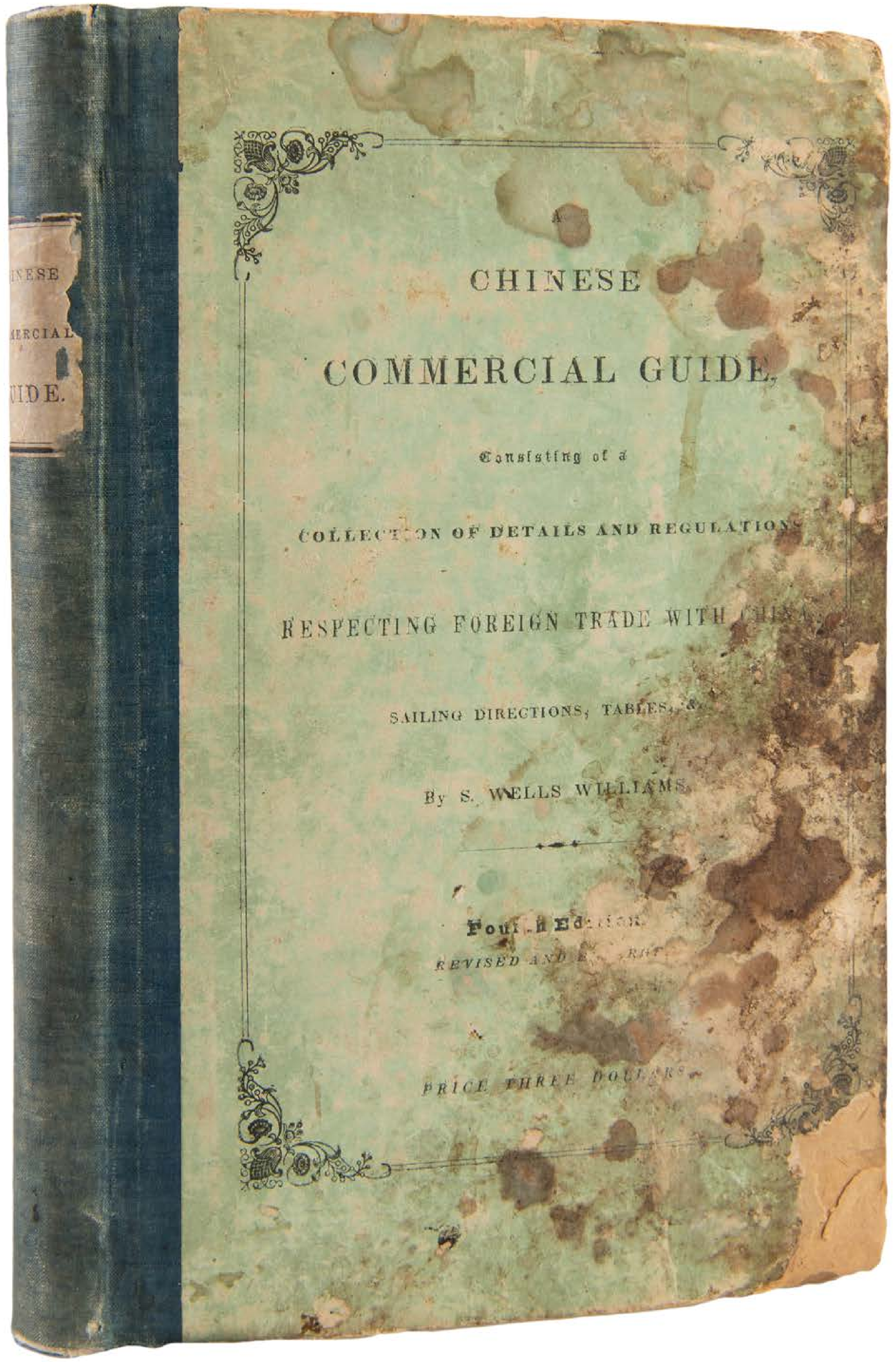


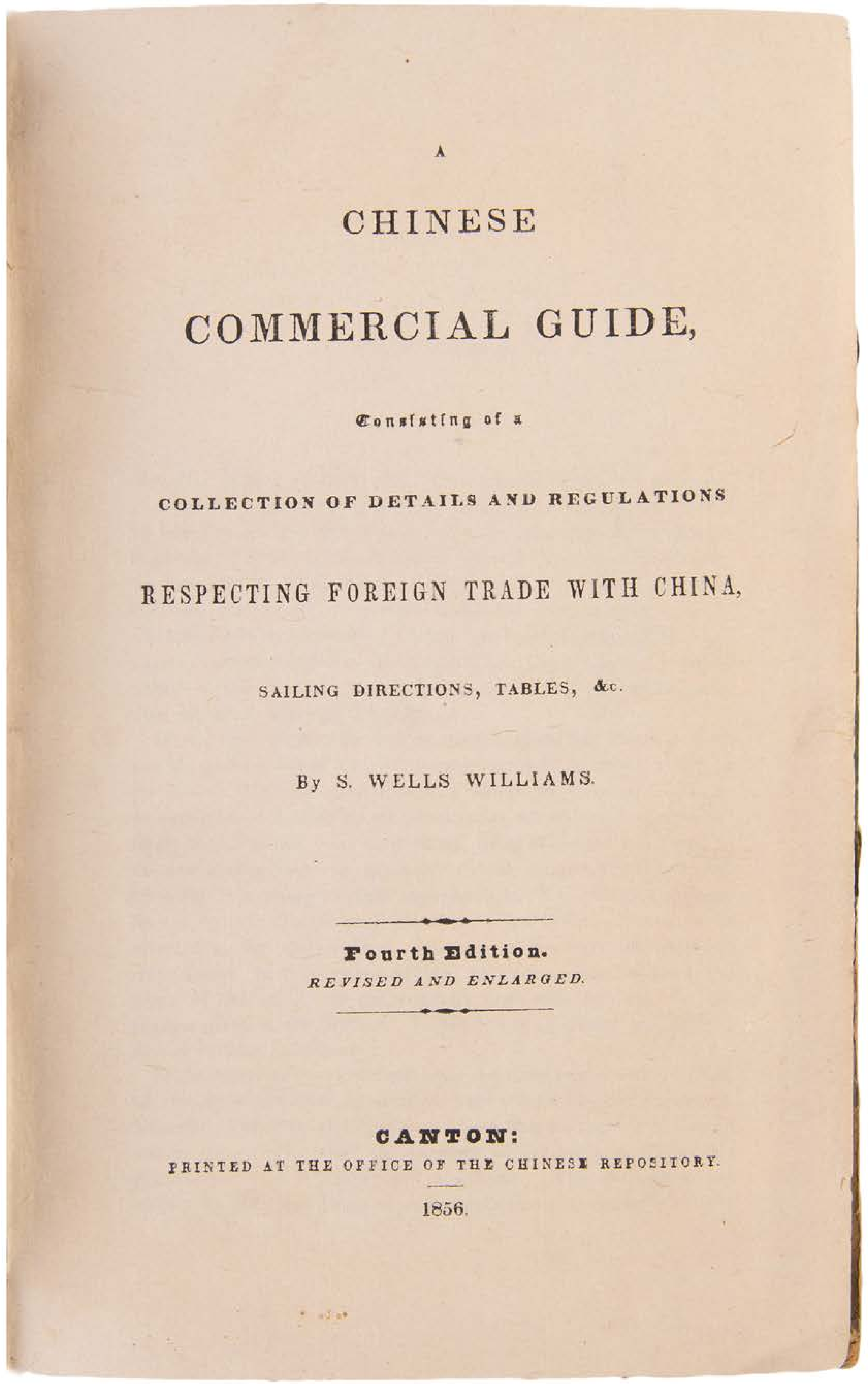
REMARKS

ON THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE CHINESE CHARACTER

夷 *E.*

HONGKONG:
Printed at the “Hongkong Register” Office.
1852.





A

CHINESE

COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Consisting of a

COLLECTION OF DETAILS AND REGULATIONS

RESPECTING FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA,

SAILING DIRECTIONS, TABLES, &c.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

Fourth Edition.
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

CANTON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.
1856.

15

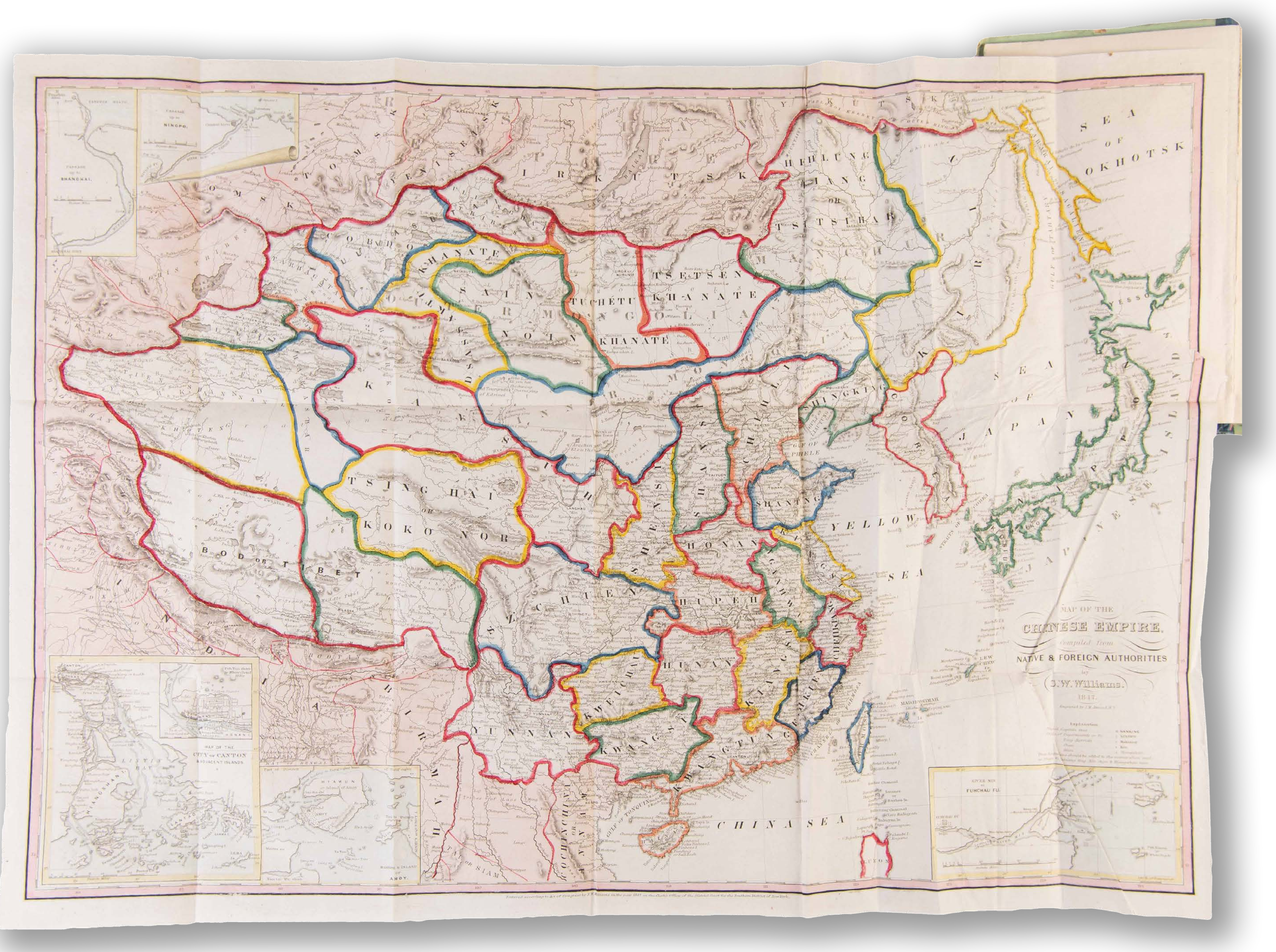
WITH THE RARE MAP

WILLIAMS (S. Wells). **A Chinese Commercial Guide consisting of a collection of details and regulations respecting foreign trade with China, sailing directions, tables, &c.**

Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Large folding hand-coloured lithograph map (marginal tear to gutter) measuring ca. 69x49cm. 8vo. Publisher's cloth-backed boards, (wear, staining and water-damage to top board). Text with a few marginal tears, but overall a very good copy inside. Four red ownership stamps on front fly-leaf, "F. H. H." "United States Vice Consul, Whampoa" and "Forwarded by Thos. Hunt & Co, Whampoa". viii, 376pp. Canton, Chinese Repository, 1856. **£5,800**

A comprehensive guide for American and British merchants hoping to make their fortunes in the East. The "Chinese Commercial Guide" was originally published by Morrison in 1834. This edition is greatly enlarged and for the first time includes chapters on Siam and Japan. It provides details on the regulations governing trade at the open ports of China and Japan, a description of goods for import and export, lists of tariffs and duties, as well as sailing directions. Also provides the text of the recent American treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry with Japan; as well as a list of currencies used throughout East Asia. Key terms often show the corresponding Chinese characters. This copy includes the very rare map of China. Although clearly intended to accompany this volume, it may have been issued separately. Thomas Hunt & Co. were dock proprietors and shipwrights. Their manager was the American captain William E. Putnam (1810–1868), who also served as vice consul for the United States at Whampoa.

"Eight years have now elapsed since the third edition was published, during which time the changes have been many and important. Shanghai, Fuhchau, and Hongkong have become centres of a large and growing trade, while the business of Canton and Macao has diminished, both relatively and absolutely. The opening of the trade with Siam and Japan possesses sufficient connection with that of China, too, to warrant the introduction of ti regulations now in force respecting them." (Preface).


MAP OF THE
CHINESE EMPIRE,
compiled from
NATIVE & FOREIGN AUTHORITIES
by
S. W. Williams.
1847.
Explanation
NANKING
MAP OF THE CITY OF CANTON & ADJACENT ISLANDS
HIAMUN Island of Amoy
ANOY
FUHCHAU FU
SHANGHAI
NINGPO
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
CHINA SEA
GULF OF TONQUIN
GULF OF PHELE
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
TSETSEN KHANATE
TUCHETU KHANATE
SAIN NOIN KHANATE
COBDO
HEHLUNG KIANG OR TSITSIHAR
SHINGKING
COREA
JAPAN
YESSO
TSING HAI OR KOKO NOR
BOD OR TIBET
SZCHUEN
HUPEH
HUNAN
HONAN
SHANTUNG
KIANGSU
NGANHWUI
CHEKIANG
FUHKIEN
KIANGSI
KWANGTUNG
KWANGSI
KWEICHAU
YUNNAN
SHENSI
SHANSI
KANSUH
CHIHLI
FORMOSA
LEW CHEW
BIRMAH
GULF OF SIAM
COCHINCHINA
IRKUTSK
TOMSK
HINDOSTAN
Entered according to Act of Congress by S.W. Williams in the year 1847 in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

16

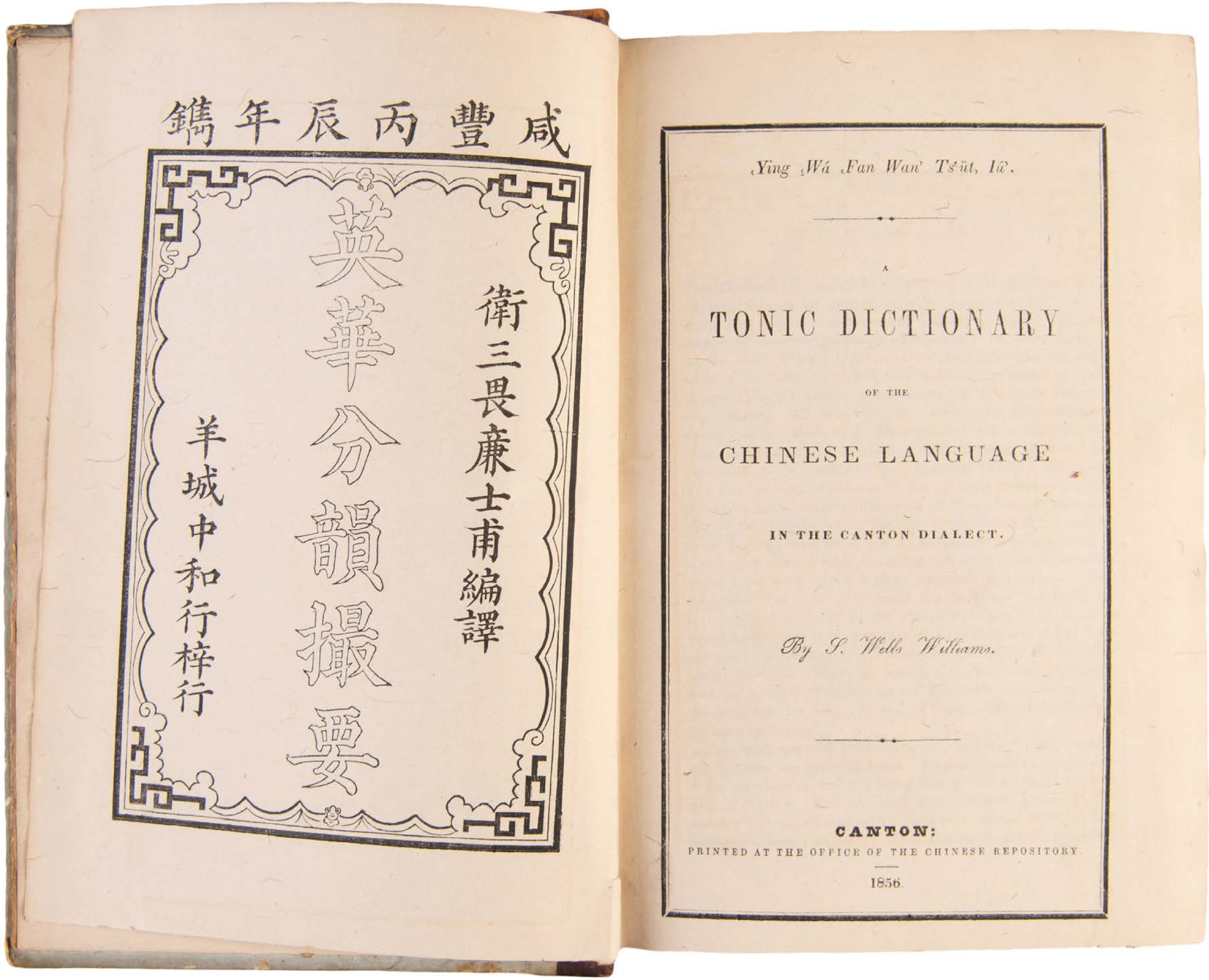
WILLIAMS (Samuel Wells). **英華分韻撮要 Ying Wa Fan Wan Ts'üt Iu—A Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect.**

First edition. 8vo. Bound in contemporary quarter calf with original printed boards (upper board in English, lower board in Chinese), binder's ticket of "See Loong (formerly Thomas Spence's) Bookbinder, Wellington Street, Hong Kong" to front pastedown. [xxxvi], 823pp. Canton, Chinese Repository, 1856.

£4,200

First edition of the first Chinese-English dictionary in the Canton dialect. Samuel Wells Williams (1812–1884) was one of the first American missionaries to arrive in Canton where he helped to set up a printing press. From 1848 to 1851 he worked as editor of the "Chinese Repository", an important journal relating to Chinese culture, history, and missionary activity published in Canton. In 1853 he accompanied the Perry expedition to Japan as interpreter. After his return to America he became the first professor of Sinology at Yale University.

The present work contains 7850 of the most frequently used characters in the Canton dialect. The introduction explains where Cantonese is spoken, and how it differs from other Chinese dialects. This is followed by the dictionary itself, a list of Chinese surnames, and an index to the characters. The present work also served as the basis for the author's famous Syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language (1874). In 1833, he travelled to China to work with the Canton Mission Press.



咸豐丙辰年鐫

衛三畏廉士甫編譯

英華分韻撮要

羊城中和行梓行

Ying Wá Fan Wan' Ts'üt, Iú'.

A

TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE

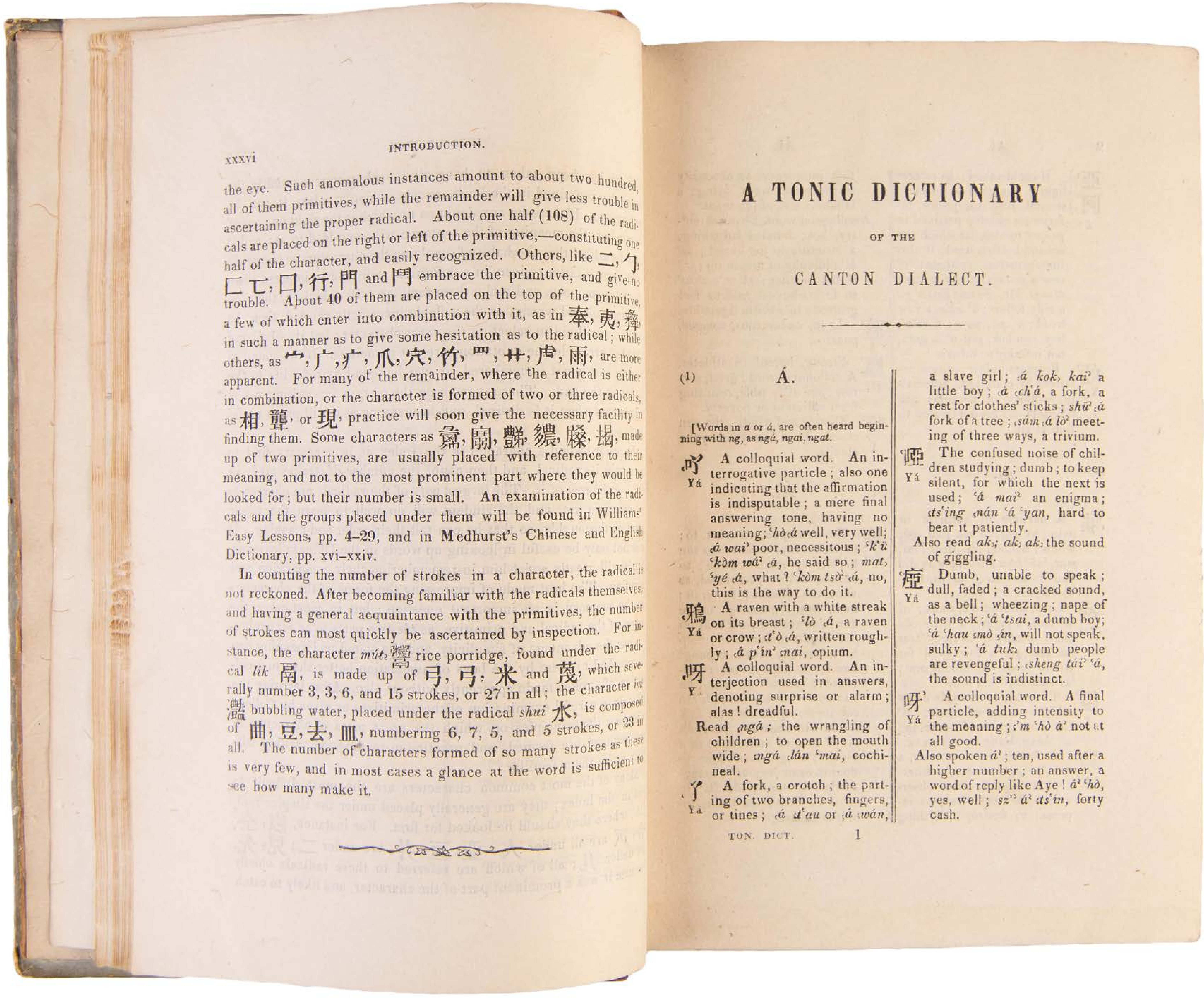
IN THE CANTON DIALECT.

By S. Wells Williams.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

1856.



xxxvi INTRODUCTION.

the eye. Such anomalous instances amount to about two hundred, all of them primitives, while the remainder will give less trouble in ascertaining the proper radical. About one half (108) of the radicals are placed on the right or left of the primitive,—constituting one half of the character, and easily recognized. Others, like 二, 勹, 匚 匸, 囗, 行, 門 and 鬥 embrace the primitive, and give no trouble. About 40 of them are placed on the top of the primitive, a few of which enter into combination with it, as in 奉, 夷, 彝, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 宀, 广, 疒, 爪, 穴, 竹, 罒, 廾, 虍, 雨, are more apparent. For many of the remainder, where the radical is either in combination, or the character is formed of two or three radicals, as 相, 韓, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding them. Some characters as 黨, 鬮, 豑, 繷, 㯃, 堨, made up of two primitives, are usually placed with reference to their meaning, and not to the most prominent part where they would be looked for; but their number is small. An examination of the radicals and the groups placed under them will be found in Williams' Easy Lessons, pp. 4–29, and in Medhurst's Chinese and English Dictionary, pp. xvi–xxiv.

In counting the number of strokes in a character, the radical is not reckoned. After becoming familiar with the radicals themselves, and having a general acquaintance with the primitives, the number of strokes can most quickly be ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character *mút*꜀ 鬻 rice porridge, found under the radical *lik* 鬲, is made up of 弓, 弓, 米 and 蔑, which severally number 3, 3, 6, and 15 strokes, or 27 in all; the character 灩 bubbling water, placed under the radical *shui* 水, is composed of 曲, 豆, 去, 皿, numbering 6, 7, 5, and 5 strokes, or 23 in all. The number of characters formed of so many strokes as these is very few, and in most cases a glance at the word is sufficient to see how many make it.

A TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

CANTON DIALECT.

(1) **Á.**

[Words in *a* or *á*, are often heard beginning with *ng*, as *ngá*, *ngai*, *ngat*.

꜀吖 Yá A colloquial word. An interrogative particle; also one indicating that the affirmation is indisputable; a mere final answering tone, having no meaning; ‘*hò* ꜀*á* well, very well; ꜀*á wai*’ poor, necessitous; ‘*k‘ü* ‘*kòm wá*^{2} ꜀*á*, he said so; *mat*꜀ ‘*yé* ꜀*á*, what? ‘*kòm tsò*^{2} ꜀*á*, no, this is the way to do it.

꜀鴉 Yá A raven with a white streak on its breast; ‘*lò* ꜀*á*, a raven or crow; ꜀*t‘ò* ꜀*á*, written roughly; ꜀*á p‘in*’ ꜁*nai*, opium.

꜀呀 Y A colloquial word. An interjection used in answers, denoting surprise or alarm; alas! dreadful.

Read ꜁*ngá*; the wrangling of children; to open the mouth wide; ꜁*ngá* ꜀*lán* ‘*mai*, cochineal.

꜀丫 Yá A fork, a crotch; the parting of two branches, fingers, or tines; ꜀*á* ꜀*t‘au* or ꜀*á* ꜁*wán*, a slave girl; ꜀*á kok*꜀ *kai*’ a little boy; ꜀*á* ꜀*ch‘á*, a fork, a rest for clothes' sticks; *shü*^{2} ꜀*á* fork of a tree; ꜀*sám* ꜀*á lò*^{2} meeting of three ways, a trivium.

‘啞 Yá The confused noise of children studying; dumb; to keep silent, for which the next is used; ‘*á mai*^{2} an enigma; ꜀*ts‘ing* ꜁*nán* ‘*á* ‘*yan*, hard to bear it patiently.

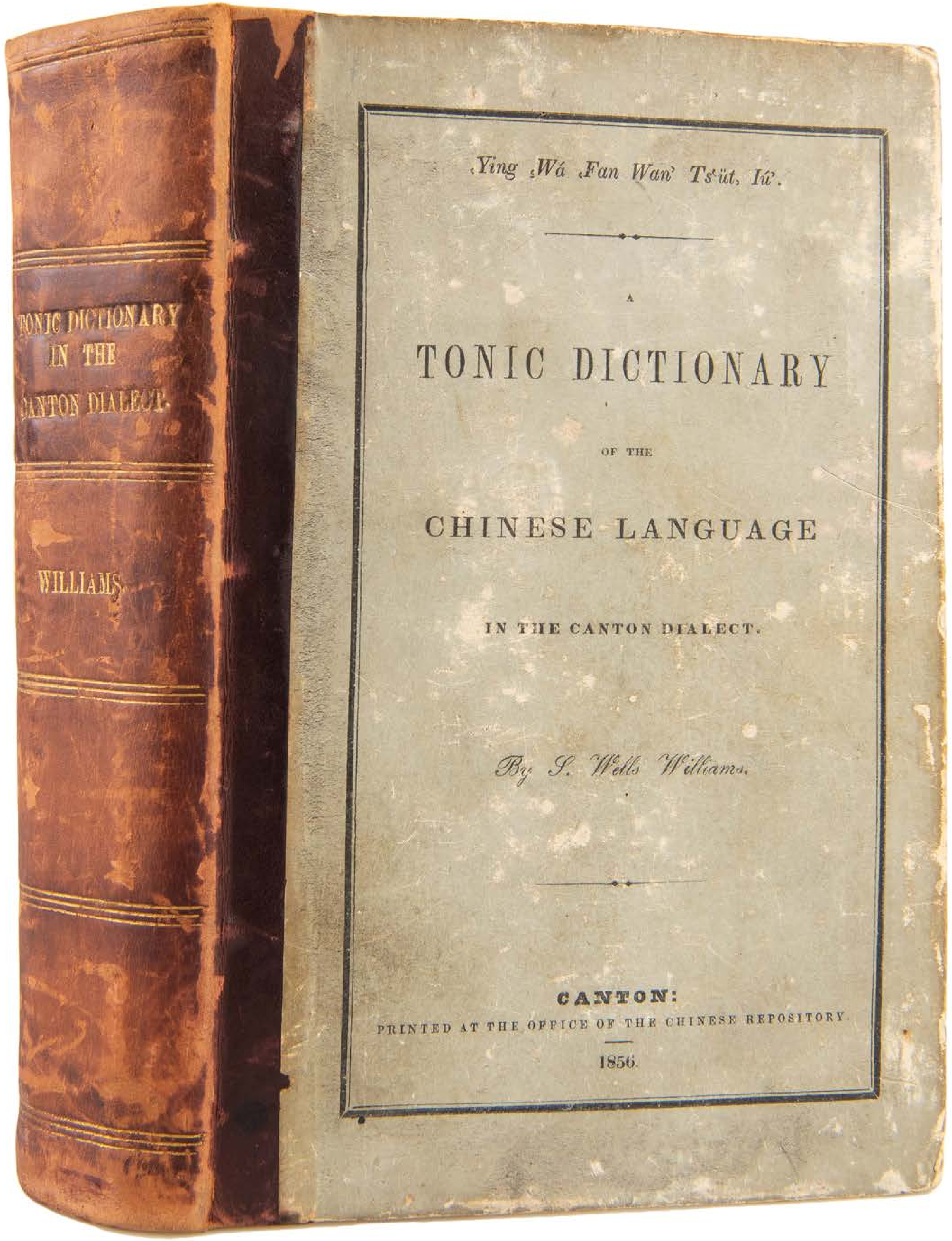
Also read *ak*꜀; *ak*꜀ *ak*꜀ the sound of giggling.

‘瘂 Yá Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as a bell; wheezing; nape of the neck; ‘*á* ‘*tsai*, a dumb boy; ‘*á* ‘*hau* ꜁*mò* ꜀*in*, will not speak, sulky; ‘*á tuk*꜀ dumb people are revengeful; ꜀*sheng tái*^{2} ‘*á*, the sound is indistinct.

呀’ Yá A colloquial word. A final particle, adding intensity to the meaning; ꜁*’m* ‘*hò á*’ not at all good.

Also spoken *á*^{2}; ten, used after a higher number; an answer, a word of reply like Aye! *á*^{2} ‘*hò*, yes, well; *sz*’’ *á*^{2} ꜀*ts‘in*, forty cash.

TON. DICT. 1



TONIC DICTIONARY IN THE CANTON DIALECT.

WILLIAMS.

‘Ying ꜀Wá ꜀Fan Wan’ Ts‘üt꜀ Iú’.

A

TONIC DICTIONARY

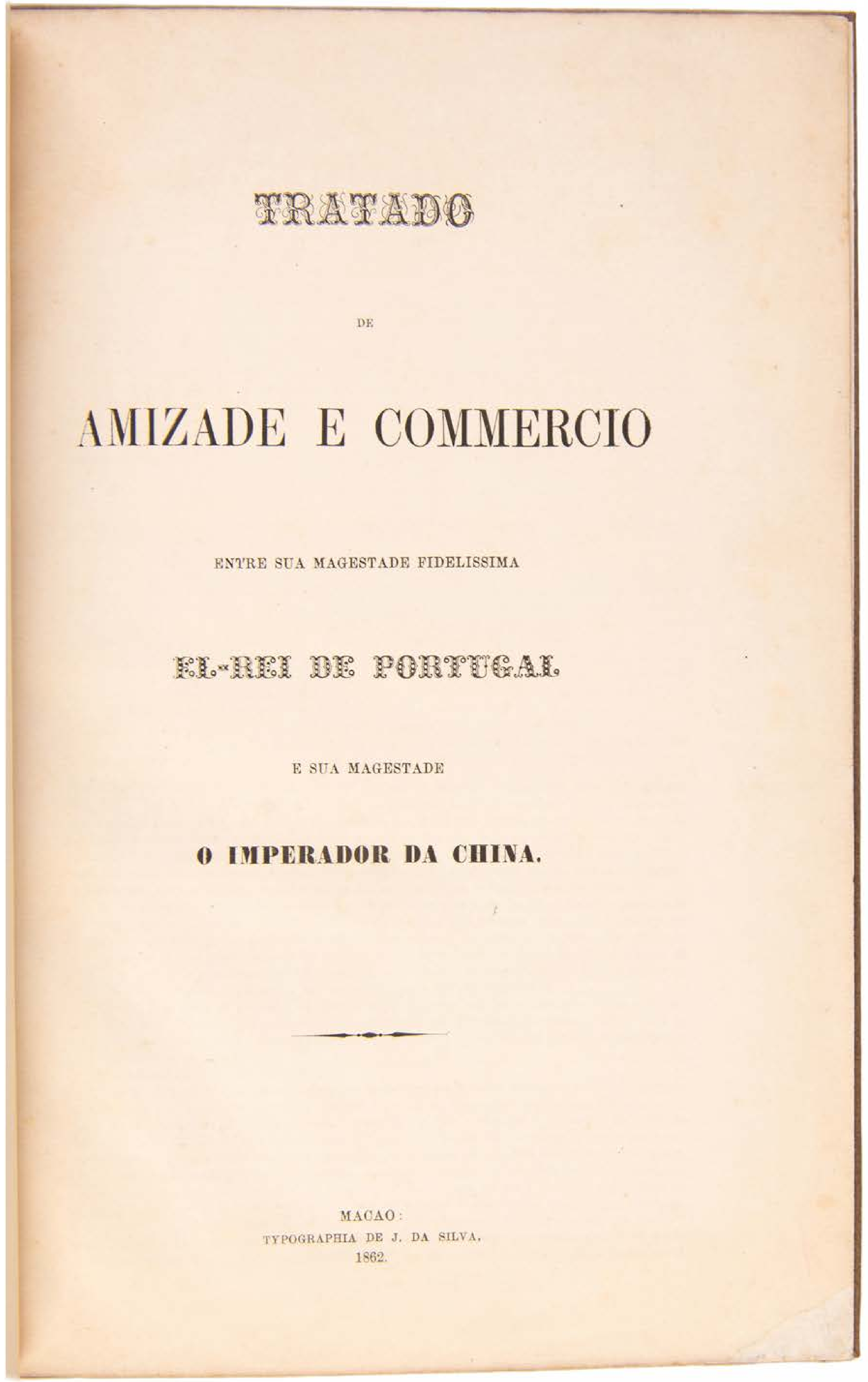
OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE

IN THE CANTON DIALECT.

By S. Wells Williams.

CANTON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.
1856.



TRATADO

DE

AMIZADE E COMMERCIO

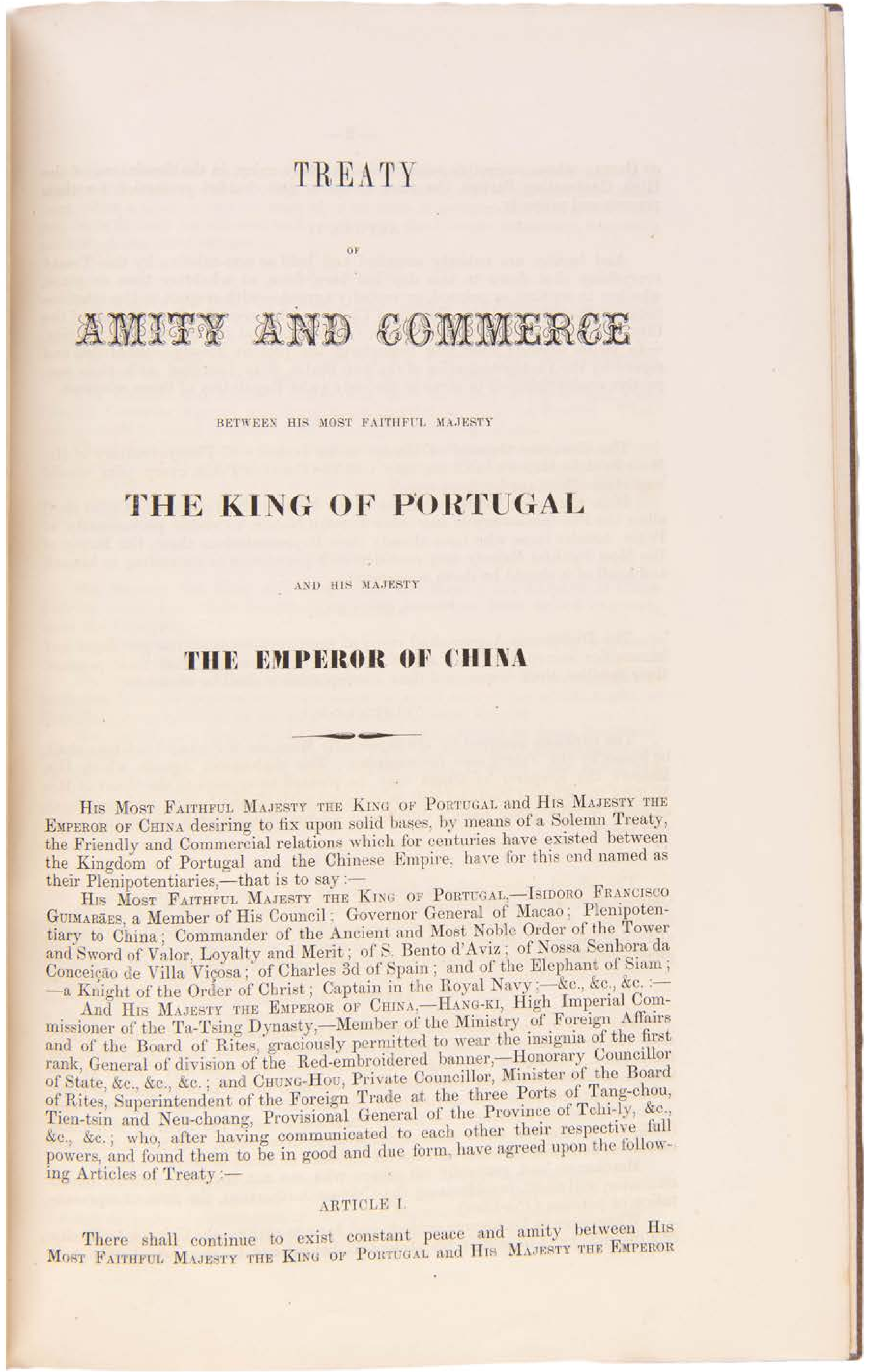
ENTRE SUA MAGESTADE FIDELISSIMA

EL-REI DE PORTUGAL

E SUA MAGESTADE

O IMPERADOR DA CHINA.

MACAO:
TYPOGRAPHIA DE J. DA SILVA,
1862.



TREATY

OF

AMITY AND COMMERCE

BETWEEN HIS MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY

THE KING OF PORTUGAL

AND HIS MAJESTY

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and His Majesty the Emperor of China desiring to fix upon solid bases, by means of a Solemn Treaty, the Friendly and Commercial relations which for centuries have existed between the Kingdom of Portugal and the Chinese Empire, have for this end named as their Plenipotentiaries,—that is to say:—

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal,—Isidoro Francisco Guimarães, a Member of His Council; Governor General of Macao; Plenipotentiary to China; Commander of the Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword of Valor, Loyalty and Merit; of S. Bento d'Aviz; of Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Villa Viçosa; of Charles 3d of Spain; and of the Elephant of Siam; —a Knight of the Order of Christ; Captain in the Royal Navy;—&c., &c., &c.:—

And His Majesty the Emperor of China,—Hang-ki, High Imperial Commissioner of the Ta-Tsing Dynasty,—Member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Board of Rites, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the first rank, General of division of the Red-embroidered banner,—Honorary Councillor of State, &c., &c., &c.; and Chung-Hou, Private Councillor, Minister of the Board of Rites, Superintendent of the Foreign Trade at the three Ports of Tang-chou, Tien-tsin and Neu-choang, Provisional General of the Province of Tchi-ly, &c., &c., &c.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles of Treaty:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall continue to exist constant peace and amity between His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and His Majesty the Emperor

17

SILVA (Joachim de). **Tratado de amizade e commercio entre sua magestade fidelissima el-rei de Portugal e sua magestade o imperador da China—Treaty of Amity and Commerce between his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and his Majesty the Emperor of China.**

First edition. Text in Portuguese and English. Small folio. Bound in modern papered boards. Expert paper conservation repair with Japanese tissue to 2cm corner of title leaf. A very good copy. [vi], 9, 8pp. Macau, J. da Silva, 1862.

£3,500

The first attempt to sign a trade agreement between Portugal and China which tried to address the ambiguous status of Macao with a Governor General (which would imply that it was a Portuguese Colony) and the assertion that it was part of the Province of Canton which would mean that it wasn't. Until the middle of the 19th century Portugal paid and annual rent to China and in return was allowed to administer the territory while remaining part of the Chinese Empire.

"His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and Algarves, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to fix upon solid bases, by means of a Solemn Treaty, the friendly and commercial relations which for centuries have existed between the Kingdom of Portugal and the Chinese Empire …" (Preamble). Due to the complications stated above this treaty was not ratified by China.

RARE

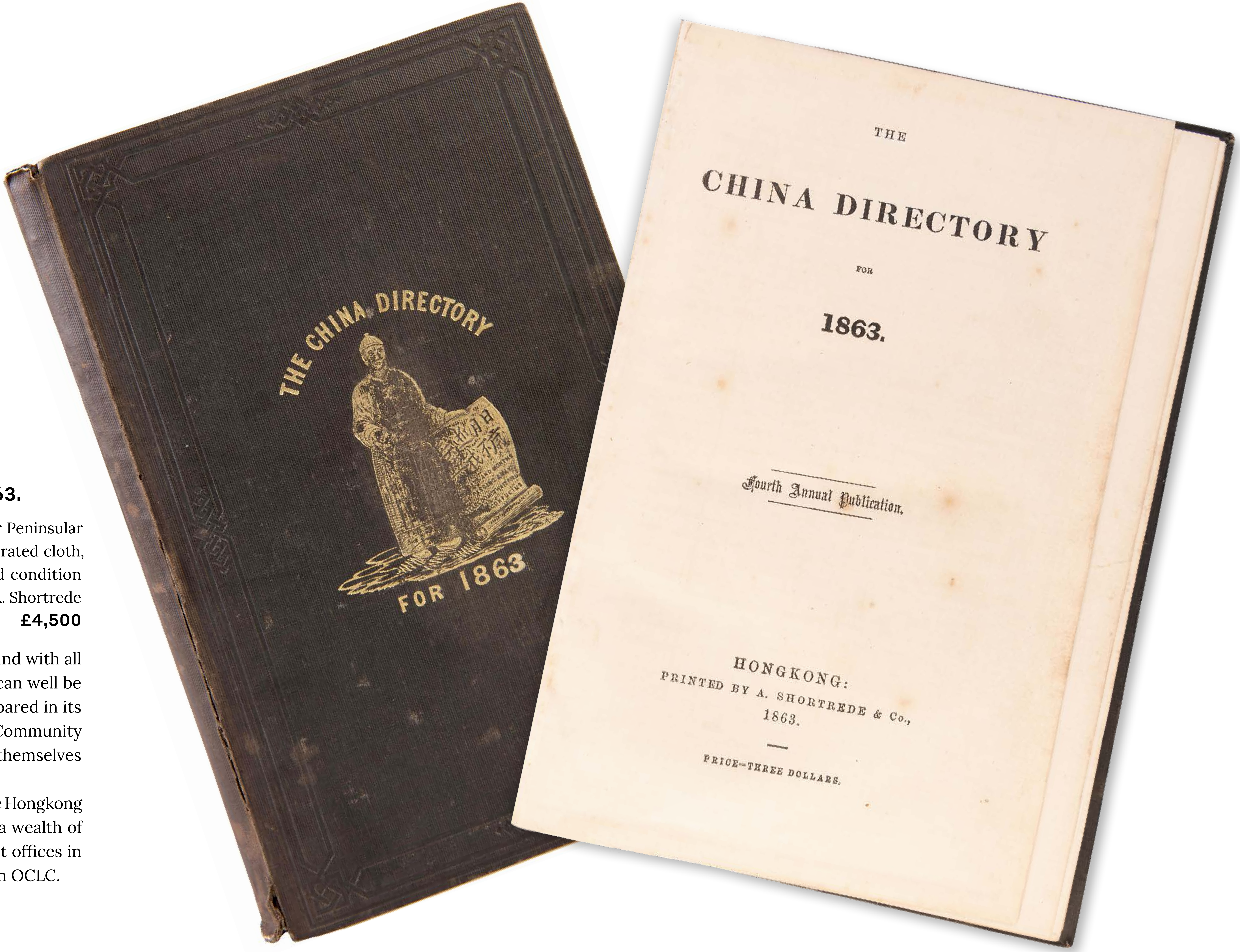
18

UNNOWN AUTHOR. The China Directory for 1863.

Fourth annual publication. Large folding shipping time-table for Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Large 8vo. Original decorated cloth, slightly worn, small tear to spine, but overall still in very good condition throughout. [viii], 97, [ii], lxxv(appendix), 13(ads.)pp. Hong Kong, A. Shortrede & Co., 1863. **£4,500**

"The 'China Directory for 1863' is now laid before the public, and with all its imperfections, will be found as complete as such a work can well be made. No amount of personal trouble or expense has been spared in its compilation; and if any Firms or individual Members of the Community are omitted, as doubtless will be, the fault rests entirely with themselves …" (Preface).

This directory was first published in 1859 under the title "The Hongkong directory: with list of foreign residents in China.' It includes a wealth of information on businesses, foreign residents and government offices in China as well as Japan and Manila. Very rare. Only one copy in OCLC.

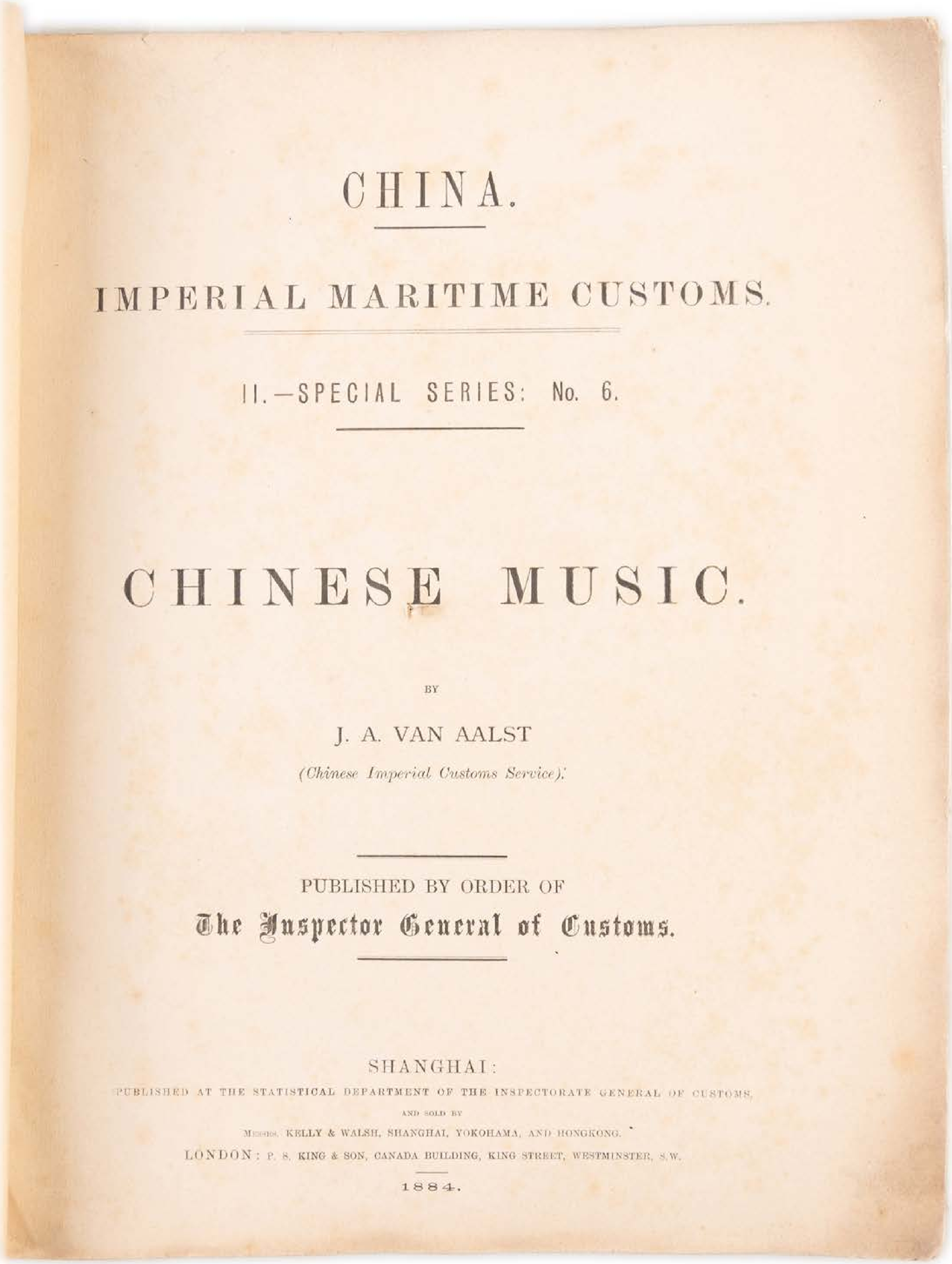


THE
CHINA DIRECTORY
FOR
1863.

Fourth Annual Publication.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & Co.,
1863.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS.



CHINA.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

II.—SPECIAL SERIES: No. 6.

CHINESE MUSIC.

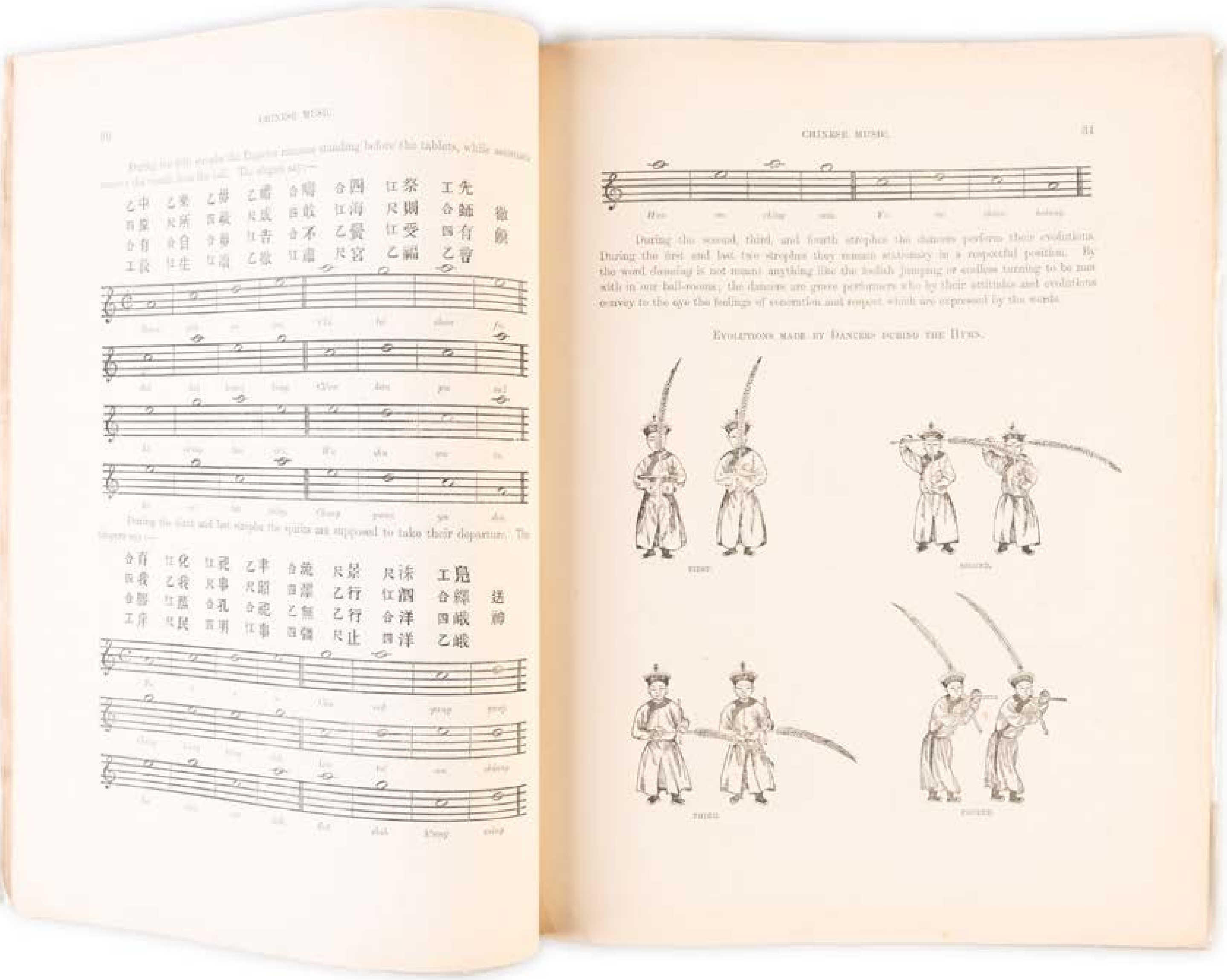
BY

J. A. VAN AALST

(Chinese Imperial Customs Service).

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF
The Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:
PUBLISHED AT THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
AND SOLD BY
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND HONGKONG.
LONDON: P. S. KING & SON, CANADA BUILDING, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
1884.



RARE

19

VAN AALST (Jules A.) **Chinese Music.**

II.—Special Series: No. 6. First edition. Tables, graphs, printed notation and numerous illustrations in the text. 4to. Original yellow wrappers, minor staining and wear, but overall still a very good copy. iv, 84pp. Shanghai, Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1884. **£550**

"In the description I give here I will endeavour to point out the contrasts or similarity between Western and Chinese Music, to present abstruse theories in the least tiresome way, to add details never before published, and to give a short yet concise account of Chinese Music" (Introduction).

This work became known as a source of musical material for Puccini's opera Turandot. It was reprinted several times and remained the primary source in a Western language for detailed information on Chinese music until the mid-twentieth century. Van Aalst, born in Belgium in 1858, worked with the Imperial Maritime Customs Service before being appointed Postal Secretary in 1899.

sound rendered was the perfect fifth, which in our Western music is also expressed by th ratio of 3 to 2.

The second bamboo being treated on the same principle, produced a third tube measuri exactly two-thirds of the length, and giving a note a perfect fifth higher than that of the secon tube. This new sound seeming too far distant from the first or fundamental note, the leng of the producing tube was doubled (that is, four-thirds of the second tube's whole length wa taken instead of two-thirds), and the note became an octave lower.

All the tubes were cut on the same principle,[1] the relation of 3 to 2 representing th harmony existing between heaven and earth. They engendered one another and alway measured two-thirds or four-thirds of the whole length of their generator. The *lüs* wer therefore divided into two classes, the 陽律 *(yang lüs)* and the 陰呂 *(yin lüs)*, or males an females, positives and negatives, perfect and imperfect.

According to the 易經 *(I King)*, chaos was divided into two parts, *yang* answering t male energy, and *yin* corresponding to the female principle. All that is strong and superi is *yang*; *yin* indicates dependence, inferiority. Everything in Nature belongs to one of thes two grand categories, from whose combinations and reciprocal action results all that exists o takes place in the universe. The *lüs* 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 were considered as *yang*; the eve numbers were classed as *yin*; but it is well to remark that these distinctions did not a all affect the tones, and were made simply to please the Chinese ideas of the time. Othe comparisons were drawn between the 12 *lüs*, the 12 moons, the 12 Chinese hours, etc.[2]

The first tube, which was considered as the basis, the generator of all the others, receive the name 黃鐘 *(huang-chung)*. The sound produced by it was named 宮 *(kung)*, and becam the tonic or key-note of a kind of semi-diatonic scale of 12 degrees, nearly *identical* with ou chromatic gamut, the only difference being that our scale is *tempered*, while that of the Chines is left untouched.

Temperament denotes a small, and to the ear almost imperceptible, deviation from th absolute purity of intervals which compose our scale. It is well known that 12 perfe fifths employed within the space of an octave (like the 12 Chinese sounds) exceed the rati of the octave, or that of 2 to 1, by the *ditonic comma*, a small interval expressed by the rati of 531,441 to 524,288. Our ear is so constructed that it cannot endure the excess or deficien of a whole *comma* in any interval without being offended, and therefore it has been foun expedient to diminish each fifth by one-twelfth of the *ditonic comma*, instead of diminishin only one fifth by the entire *comma*.

That is what we call *temperament* in Western music, and it is the absence of it tha causes some of the Chinese intervals to appear to us either too high or too flat. We will pro mathematically the difference when speaking of the diatonic scale.

The following diagram will illustrate the *lüs*, giving their names, the moons, hour etc., to which they correspond, the musical sounds they emit (supposing *huang-chung* to giv our C), their corresponding notes in our music, etc.

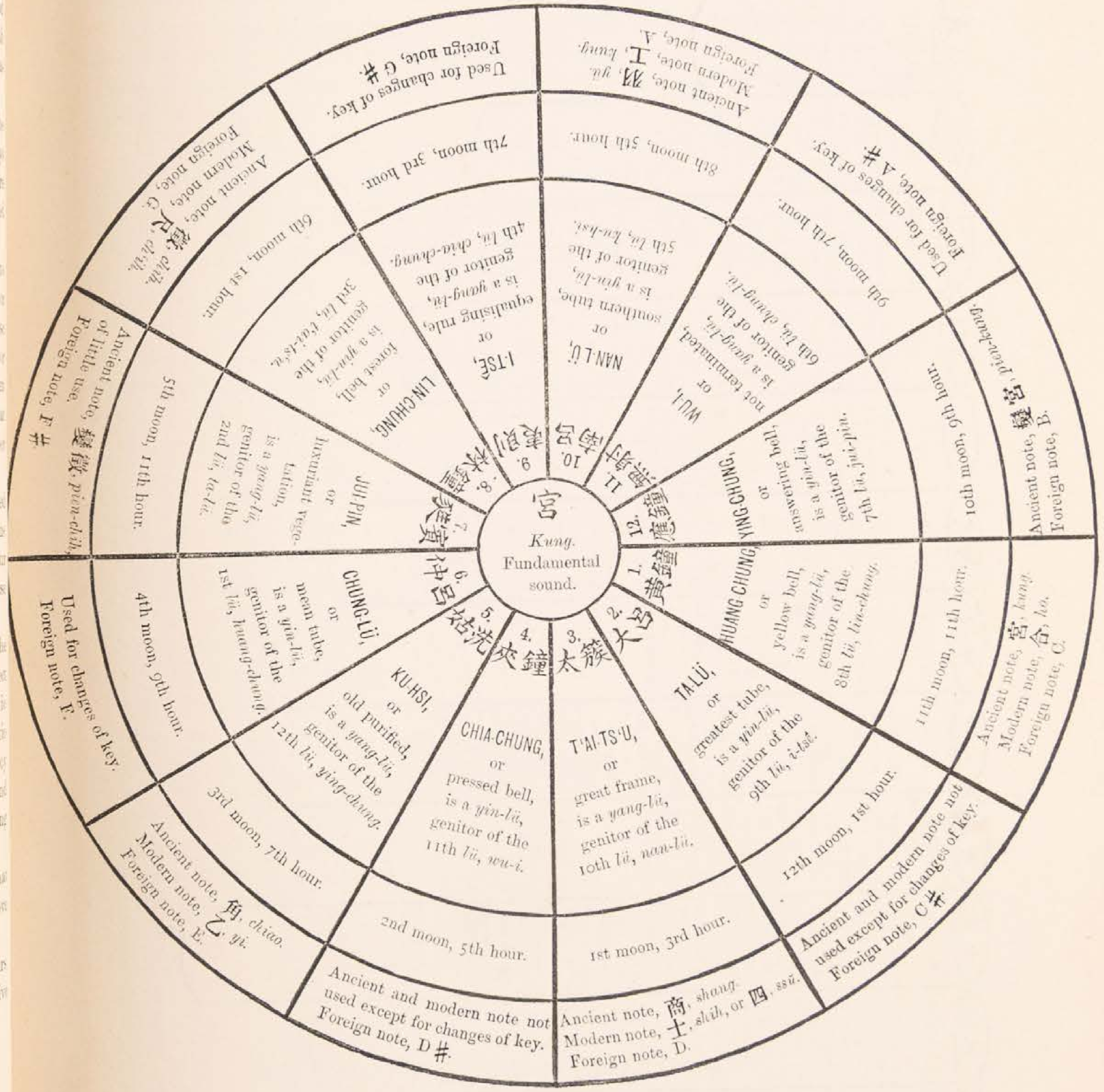
The *lüs* follow each other at the interval of half a tone.

[1] 三分損益上下相生.

[2] 配五行四時八卦四隅十二辰.

No. 1.

Diagram Illustrating the Lüs.


宮
Kung.
Fundamental sound.
1. 黃鐘
HUANG-CHUNG, or yellow bell, is a yang-lü, genitor of the 8th lü, lin-chung.
11th moon, 11th hour.
Ancient note, 宮, kung. Modern note, 合, ho. Foreign note, C.
2. 大呂
TA-LÜ, or greatest tube, is a yin-lü, genitor of the 9th lü, i-tsê.
12th moon, 1st hour.
Ancient and modern note not used except for changes of key. Foreign note, C♯.
3. 太簇
T'AI-TS'U, or great frame, is a yang-lü, genitor of the 10th lü, nan-lü.
1st moon, 3rd hour.
Ancient note, 商, shang. Modern note, 士, shih, or 四, ssŭ. Foreign note, D.
4. 夾鐘
CHIA-CHUNG, or pressed bell, is a yin-lü, genitor of the 11th lü, wu-i.
2nd moon, 5th hour.
Ancient and modern note not used except for changes of key. Foreign note, D♯.
5. 姑洗
KU-HSI, or old purified, is a yang-lü, genitor of the 12th lü, ying-chung.
3rd moon, 7th hour.
Ancient note, 角, chiao. Modern note, 乙, yi. Foreign note, E.
6. 仲呂
CHUNG-LÜ, or mean tube, is a yin-lü, genitor of the 1st lü, huang-chung.
4th moon, 9th hour.
Used for changes of key. Foreign note, F.
7. 蕤賓
JUI-PIN, or luxuriant vegetation, is a yang-lü, genitor of the 2nd lü, ta-lü.
5th moon, 11th hour.
Ancient note, 變徵, pien-chih, of little use. Foreign note, F♯.
8. 林鐘
LIN-CHUNG, or forest bell, is a yin-lü, genitor of the 3rd lü, t'ai-ts'u.
6th moon, 1st hour.
Ancient note, 徵, chih. Modern note, 尺, ch'ih. Foreign note, G.
9. 夷則
I-TSÊ, or equalising rule, is a yang-lü, genitor of the 4th lü, chia-chung.
7th moon, 3rd hour.
Used for changes of key. Foreign note, G♯.
10. 南呂
NAN-LÜ, or southern tube, is a yin-lü, genitor of the 5th lü, ku-hsi.
8th moon, 5th hour.
Ancient note, 羽, yü. Modern note, 工, kung. Foreign note, A.
11. 無射
WU-I, or not terminated, is a yang-lü, genitor of the 6th lü, chung-lü.
9th moon, 7th hour.
Used for changes of key. Foreign note, A♯.
12. 應鐘
YING-CHUNG, or answering bell, is a yin-lü, genitor of the 7th lü, jui-pin.
10th moon, 9th hour.
Ancient note, 變宮, pien-kung. Foreign note, B.

20

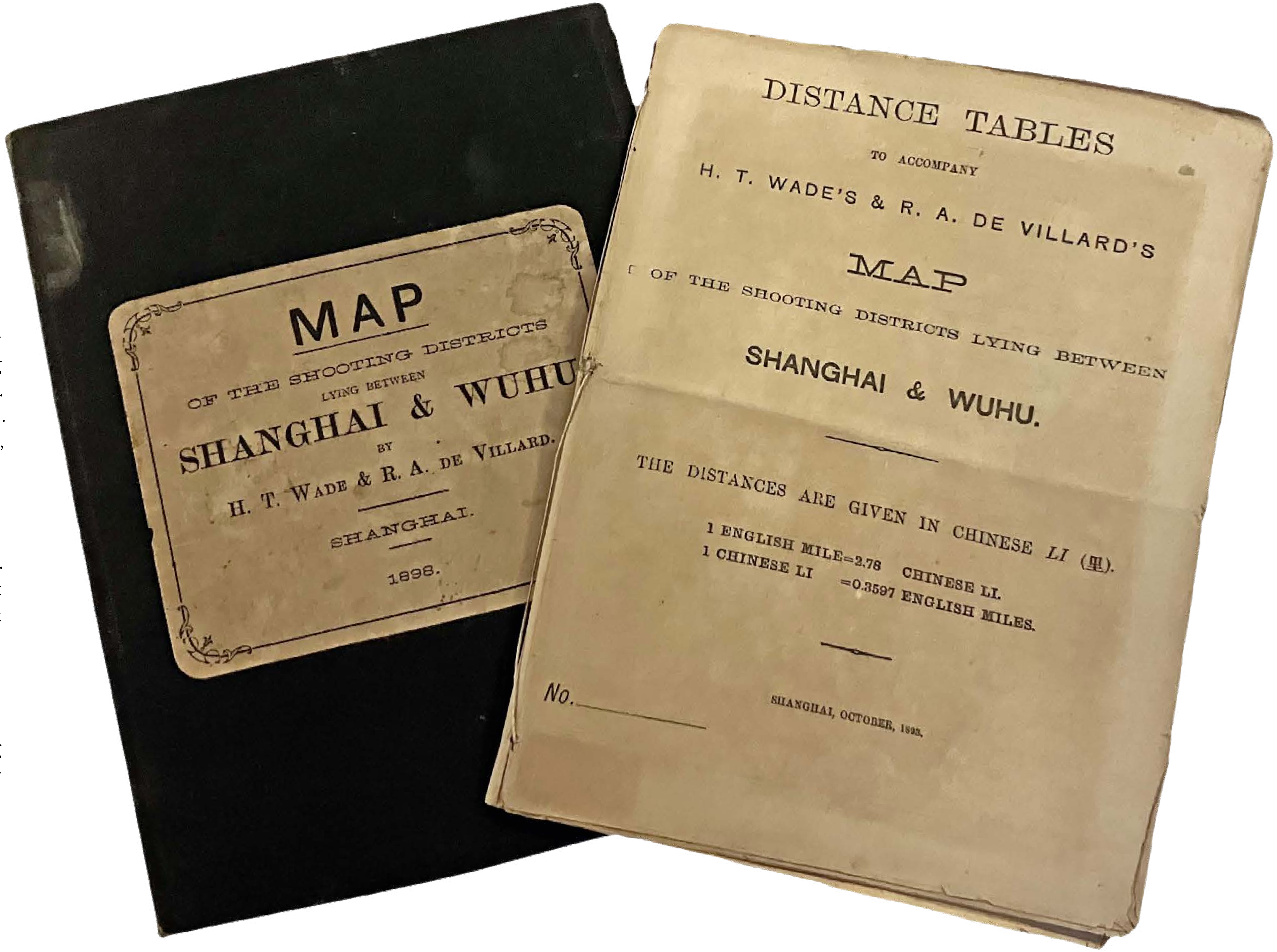
WADE (Henling Thomas).
VILLARD (Robert Alexis de). **A Map of the Shooting Districts Lying Between Shanghai and Wuhu.**

Second edition. Un-numbered of an unspecified limited edition [possibly 500]. Large folding hand-coloured lithograph map backed on linen, measuring 26x38.5cm. In original cloth folder with original title-slip. A close to fine copy. Together with a separate booklet entitled: "Distance Tables to Accompany ... Map of the Shooting Districts Lying Between Shanghai and Wuhu" (dated: 1893, slightly worn edges). 14pp. Shanghai, [Kelly & Walsh], 1898. **£3,800**

Henling Thomas Wade (1846–1915) was an avid sportsman and one of the founding members of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club. Robert Alexis de Villard (1860–1904) was an English clerk at the Imperial Maritime Customs. He had been trained as a cartographer and achieved fame as the first designer of postage stamps in China. He also published the large format "Map of the Yangtse-Kiang" in 1895.

The present large-scale map extends all the way from Hangzhou in the South to Nanjing in the Northwest, more than you could expect to cover on a horse in a day or even a week. It prominently features the Grand Canal (from Zhenjiang to Hangzhou), various tea and rice-growing districts and it is fair to say that the map was used as much for military and business purposes as it was for organising shooting parties. Swamps and marshes, which are good hunting grounds for ducks, are highlighted in green.

The 1898 edition is predated by one printed in 1893 and 1896. Includes a booklet with distance tables in English miles and Chinese li.



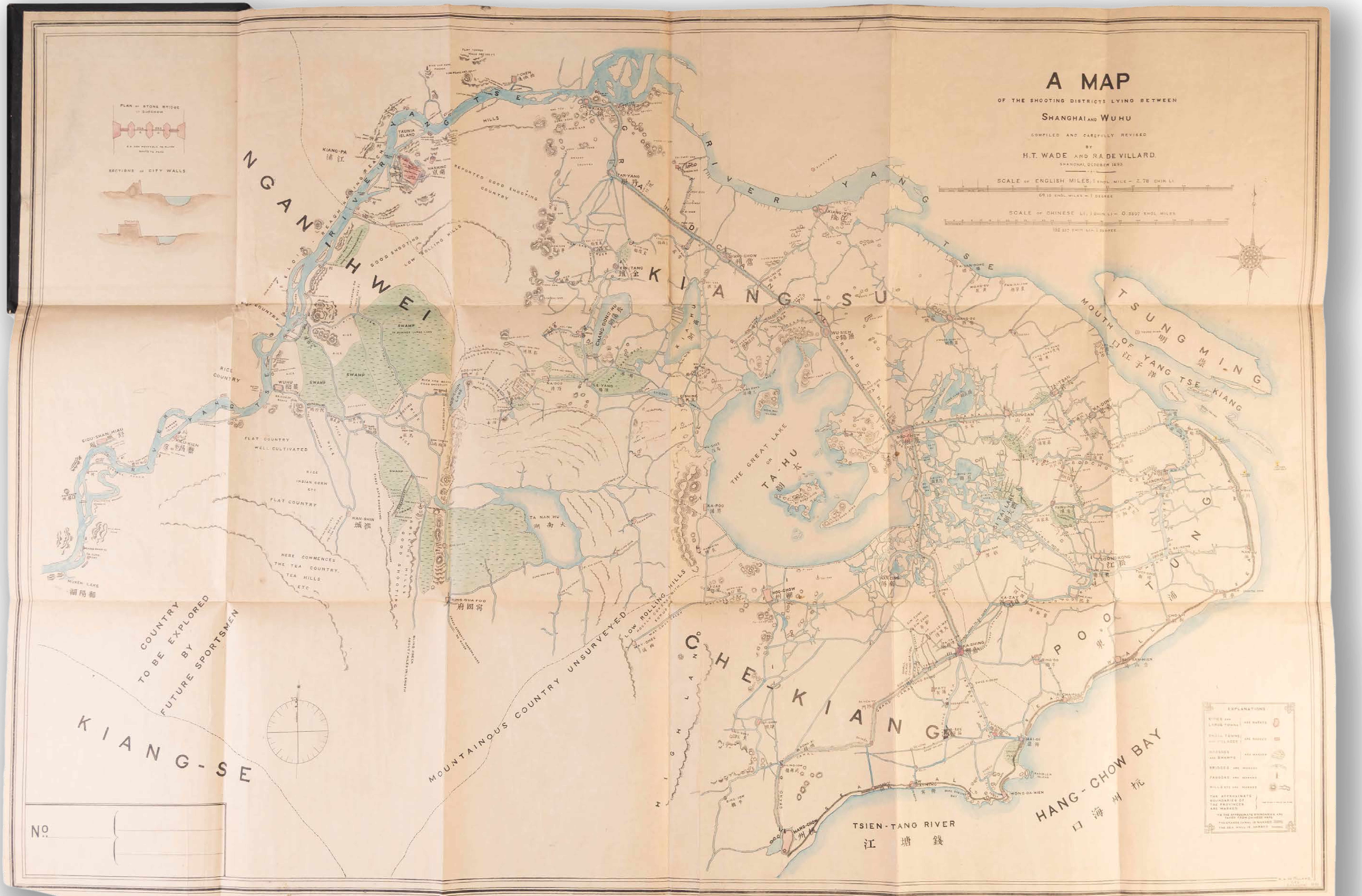
MAP
OF THE SHOOTING DISTRICTS
LYING BETWEEN
SHANGHAI & WUHU
BY
H. T. WADE & R. A. DE VILLARD.
SHANGHAI.
1898.

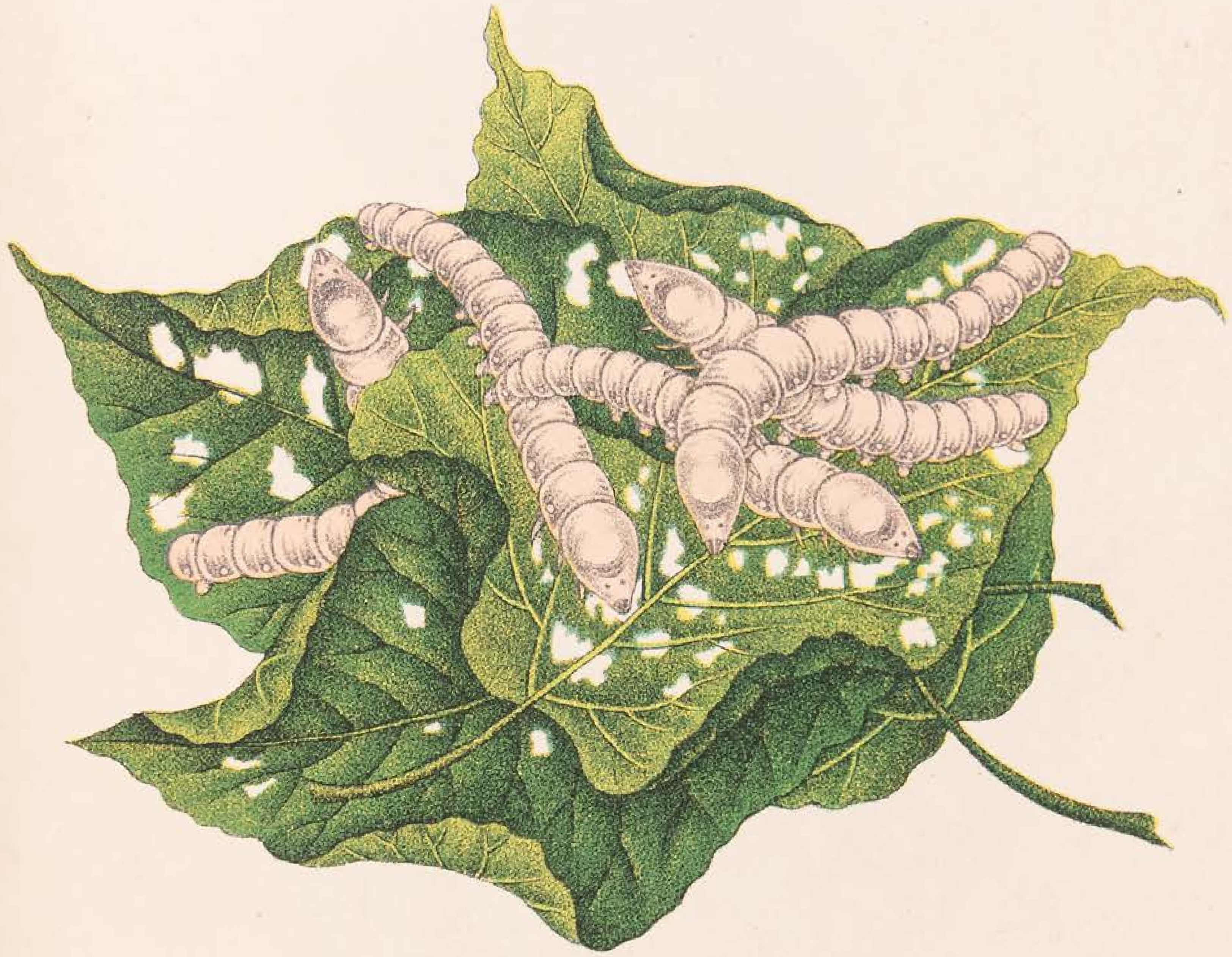
DISTANCE TABLES
TO ACCOMPANY
H. T. WADE'S & R. A. DE VILLARD'S
MAP
OF THE SHOOTING DISTRICTS LYING BETWEEN
SHANGHAI & WUHU.

THE DISTANCES ARE GIVEN IN CHINESE *LI* (里).
1 ENGLISH MILE=2.78 CHINESE LI.
1 CHINESE LI =0.3597 ENGLISH MILES.

No.________

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER, 1893.


A MAP
OF THE SHOOTING DISTRICTS LYING BETWEEN
SHANGHAI AND WUHU
COMPILED AND CAREFULLY REVISED
BY
H.T. WADE AND R.A. DE VILLARD
SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 1893.
SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES, 1 ENGL. MILE = 2.78 CHIN. LI
69.15 ENGL. MILES = 1 DEGREE
SCALE OF CHINESE LI, 1 CHIN. LI = 0.3597 ENGL. MILES
192.227 CHIN. LI = 1 DEGREE
PLAN OF STONE BRIDGE AT SOOCHOW
SECTIONS OF CITY WALLS
NGAN-HWEI
KIANG-SU
CHE-KIANG
KIANG-SE
TSUNG MING
POO TUNG
YANG TSE RIVER
MOUTH OF YANG TSE KIANG
GRAND CANAL
THE GREAT LAKE OR TA-HU
太湖
TA NAN HU
大南湖
SI-TA LAKE
HANG-CHOW BAY
杭州海口
TSIEN-TANG RIVER
錢塘江
NANKING
CHINKIANG
TAN-YANG
CHANG-CHOW
KIANG-YIN
WU-SIEH
SOO-CHOW
SHANGHAI
KA-SHING
HAI-OO
HANG-CHOW
HOO-CHOW
WUHU
KIANG-PA
TAUNIA ISLAND
KIN-TANG
LE YANG
E-SHING
NING-GUA-FOO
HAN-SHIN
POOKIEN
SIOU-SHAN-HIAU
MUKEN LAKE
REPORTED GOOD SHOOTING COUNTRY
GOOD SHOOTING
LOW ROLLING HILLS
HILLS
SWAMP
SWAMP IN SUMMER LARGE LAKE
RICE COUNTRY
FLAT COUNTRY WELL CULTIVATED
RICE
INDIAN CORN ETC
FLAT COUNTRY
HERE COMMENCES THE TEA COUNTRY, TEA HILLS ETC
COUNTRY TO BE EXPLORED BY FUTURE SPORTSMEN
MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY UNSURVEYED
LOW ROLLING HILLS
HIGHLANDS
EXPLANATIONS
CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS ARE MARKED
SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES ARE MARKED
MARSHES AND SWAMPS ARE MARKED
BRIDGES ARE MARKED
PAGODAS ARE MARKED
HILLS ETC ARE MARKED
THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCES ARE MARKED
N.B. THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES ARE TAKEN FROM CHINESE MAPS
THE GRAND CANAL IS MARKED
THE SEA WALL IS MARKED
No.



大眠後已餧葉四五日之蠶

Fig. 5.—Domestic Mulberry Leaves, with Worms Four or Five Days after their Fourth Stupor.

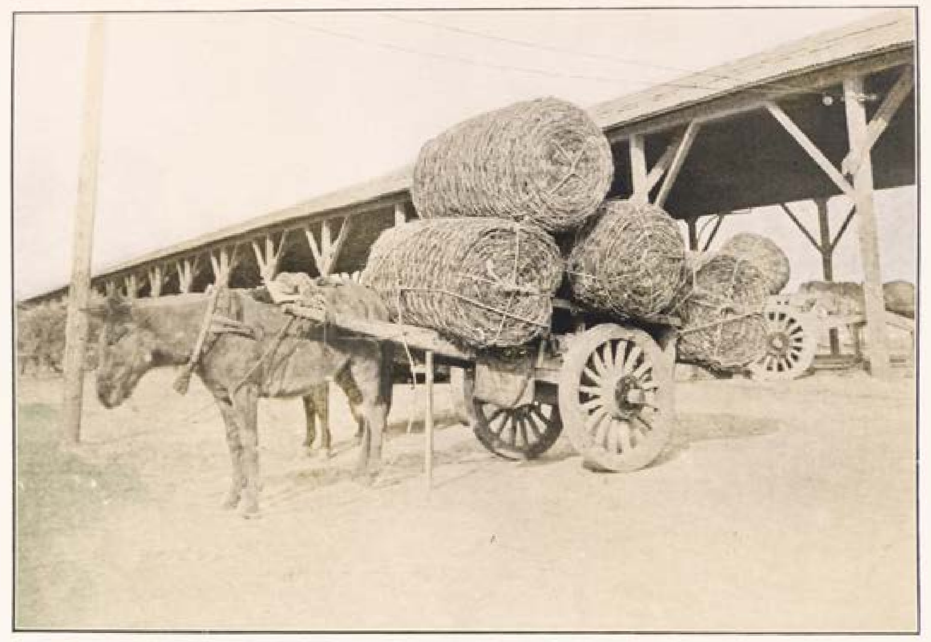


Fig. 45.—Cocoons packed in Willow Baskets for Transport.

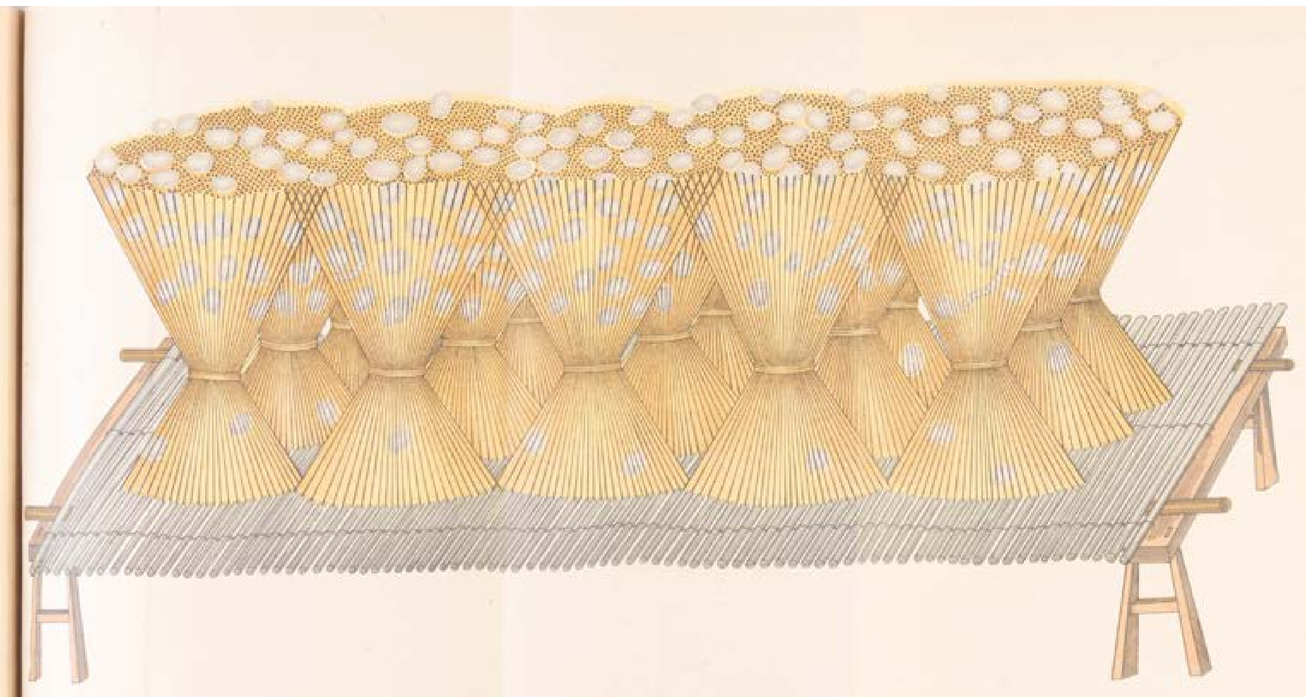


Fig. 14.—Silkworm "Hills."

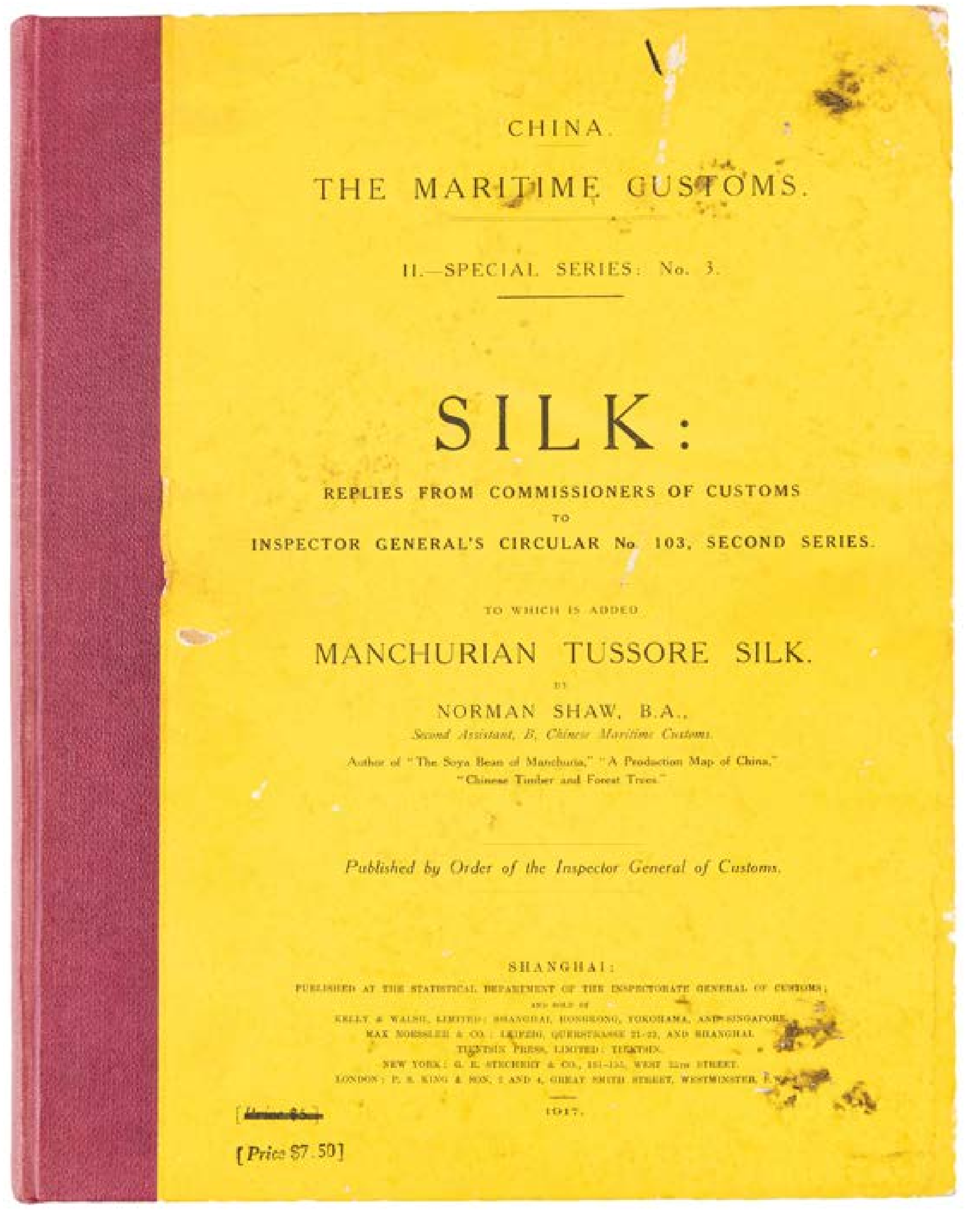
21

SHAW (Norman). **Silk: Replies from the Commissioners of Customs [...] to which is added Manchurian Tussore Silk.**

First enlarged edition. One map, 1 photographic plate 36 colour lithograph plates (7 folding), 3 b-w. plates and several tables. Small folio. Original cloth-backed boards, minor staining to top board, but overall a very good copy. [vii], 212pp. Shanghai, Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1917. **£950**

"This publication is a reprint of the edition issued in 1881, but the illustrations have been re-drawn, and Mr. Norman Shaw's treatise on Manchurian Tussore Silk, with some useful statistics, have now been added."

This beautifully illustrated report on the state of the silk industry in China is a tribute to the extraordinary detailed collection and analysis of data that the Inspectorate General of Customs was prepared to undertake. The report was compiled in response to a letter from Natalis Rondot, of the Chamber of Commerce in Lyon, requesting information. Lyon had been a centre of silk production since the 16th century and by the 19th century it had become the largest exporter of woven silk around the world. The advent of artificial textiles in the 1880s dealt a severe blow to Lyon from which it never recovered.



CHINA.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

II.—SPECIAL SERIES: No. 3.

SILK:

REPLIES FROM COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS
TO
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S CIRCULAR No. 103, SECOND SERIES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

MANCHURIAN TUSSORE SILK.

BY

NORMAN SHAW, B.A.,

Second Assistant, B, Chinese Maritime Customs.

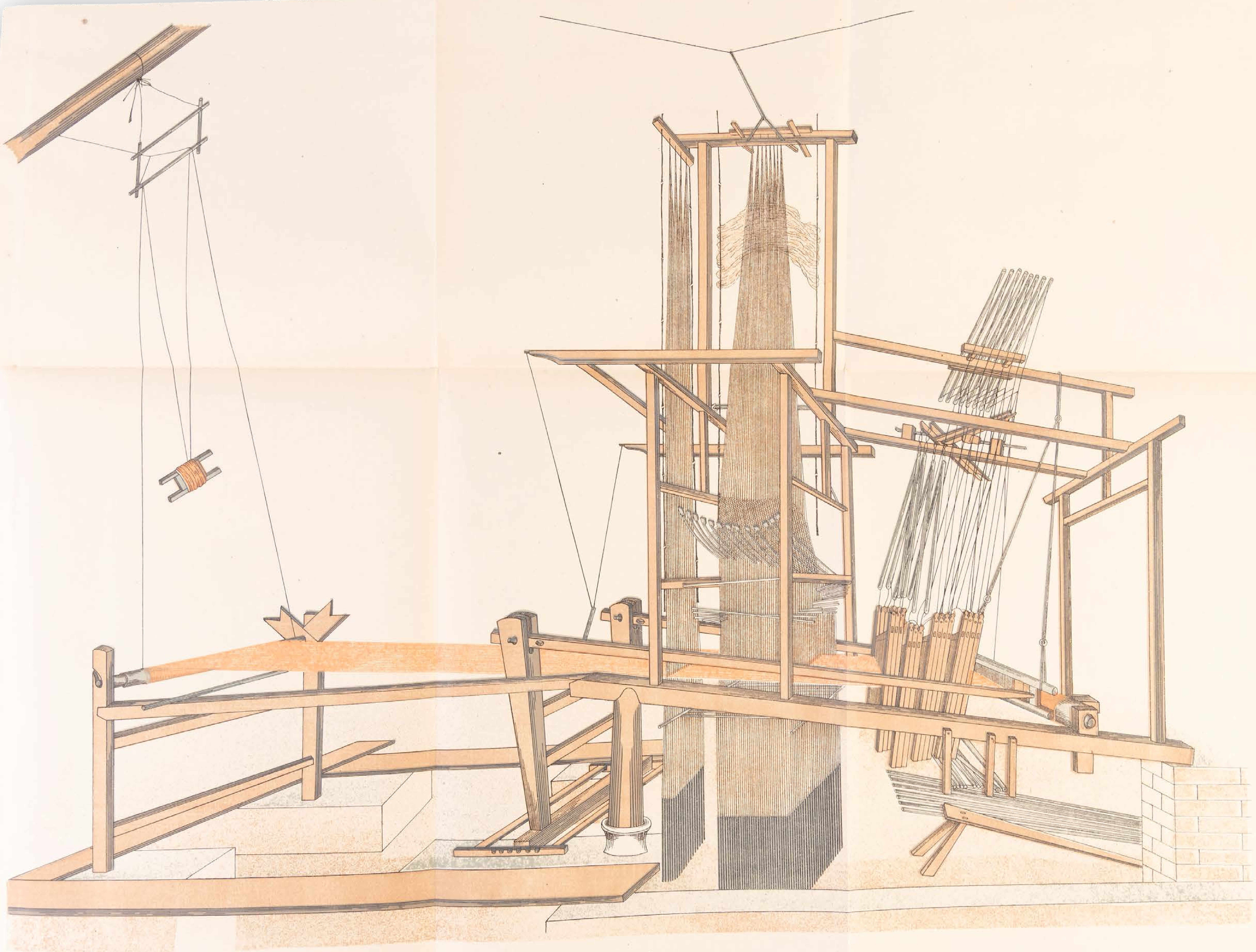
Author of "The Soya Bean of Manchuria," "A Production Map of China," "Chinese Timber and Forest Trees."

Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:
PUBLISHED AT THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS;
AND SOLD BY
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED: SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND SINGAPORE.
MAX NOESSLER & CO.: LEIPZIG, QUERSTRASSE 21-23, AND SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN PRESS, LIMITED: TIENTSIN.
NEW YORK: G. E. STECHERT & CO., 151-155, WEST 25TH STREET.
LONDON: P. S. KING & SON, 2 AND 4, GREAT SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER.

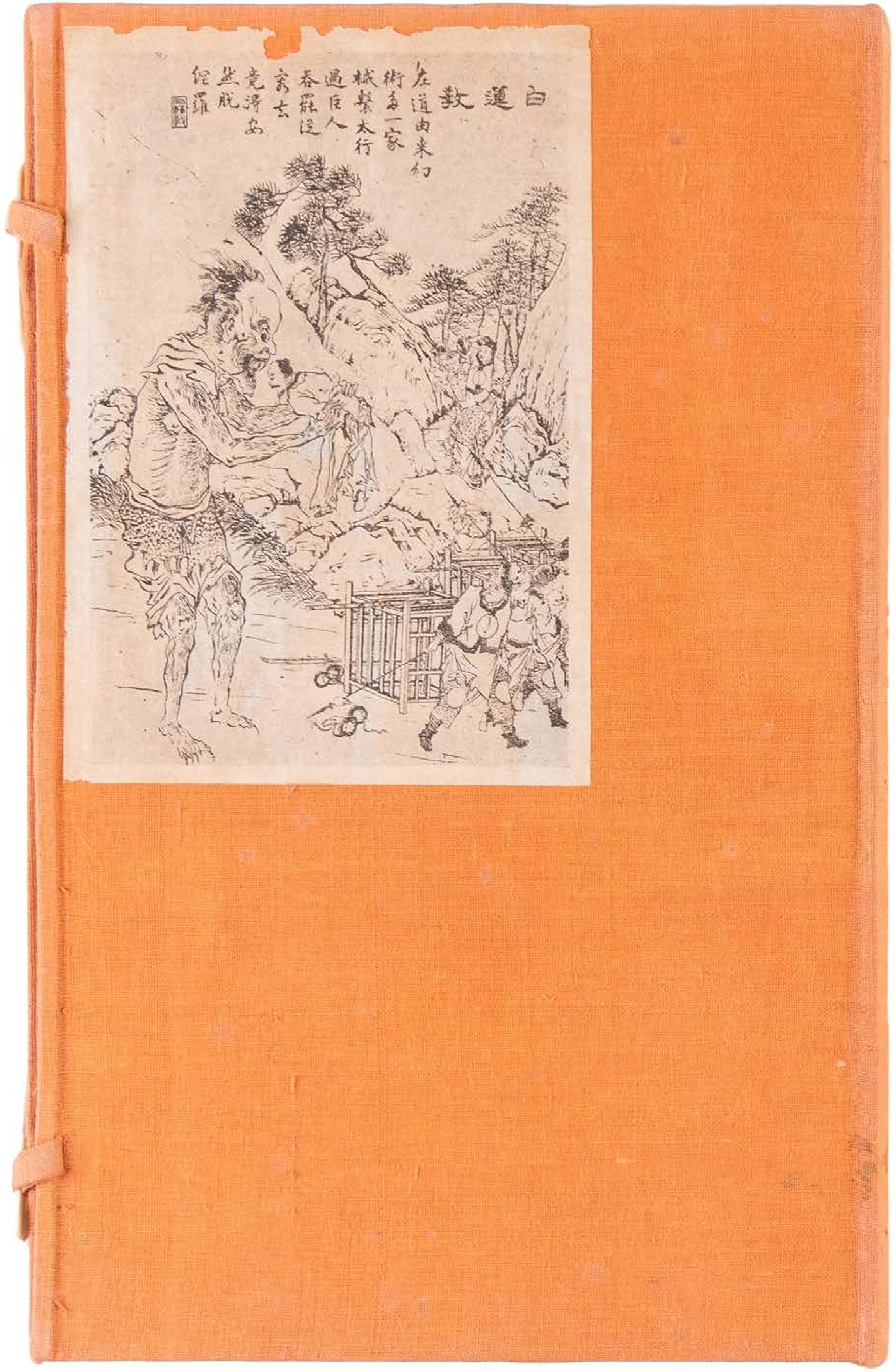
1917.

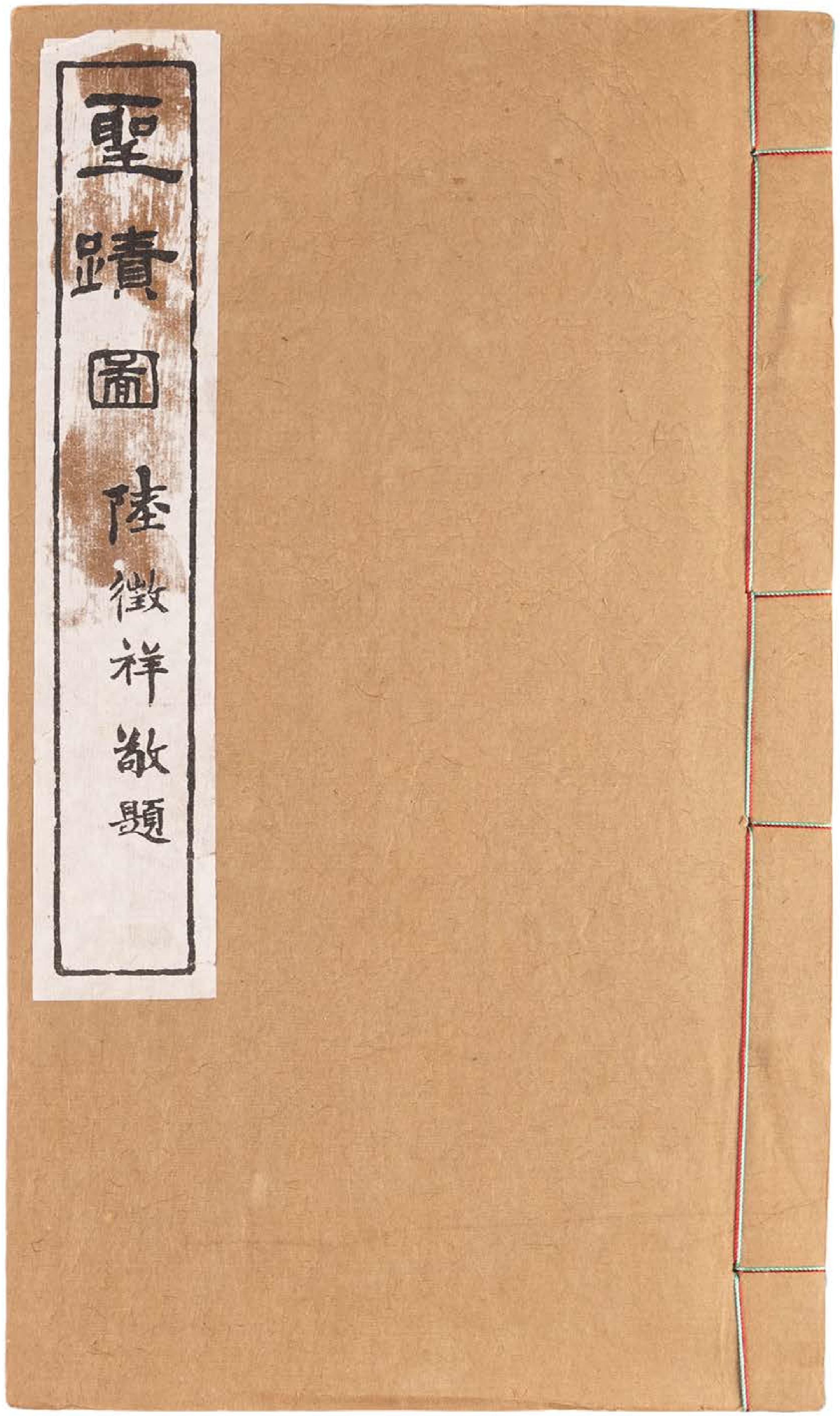
[Price $7.50]

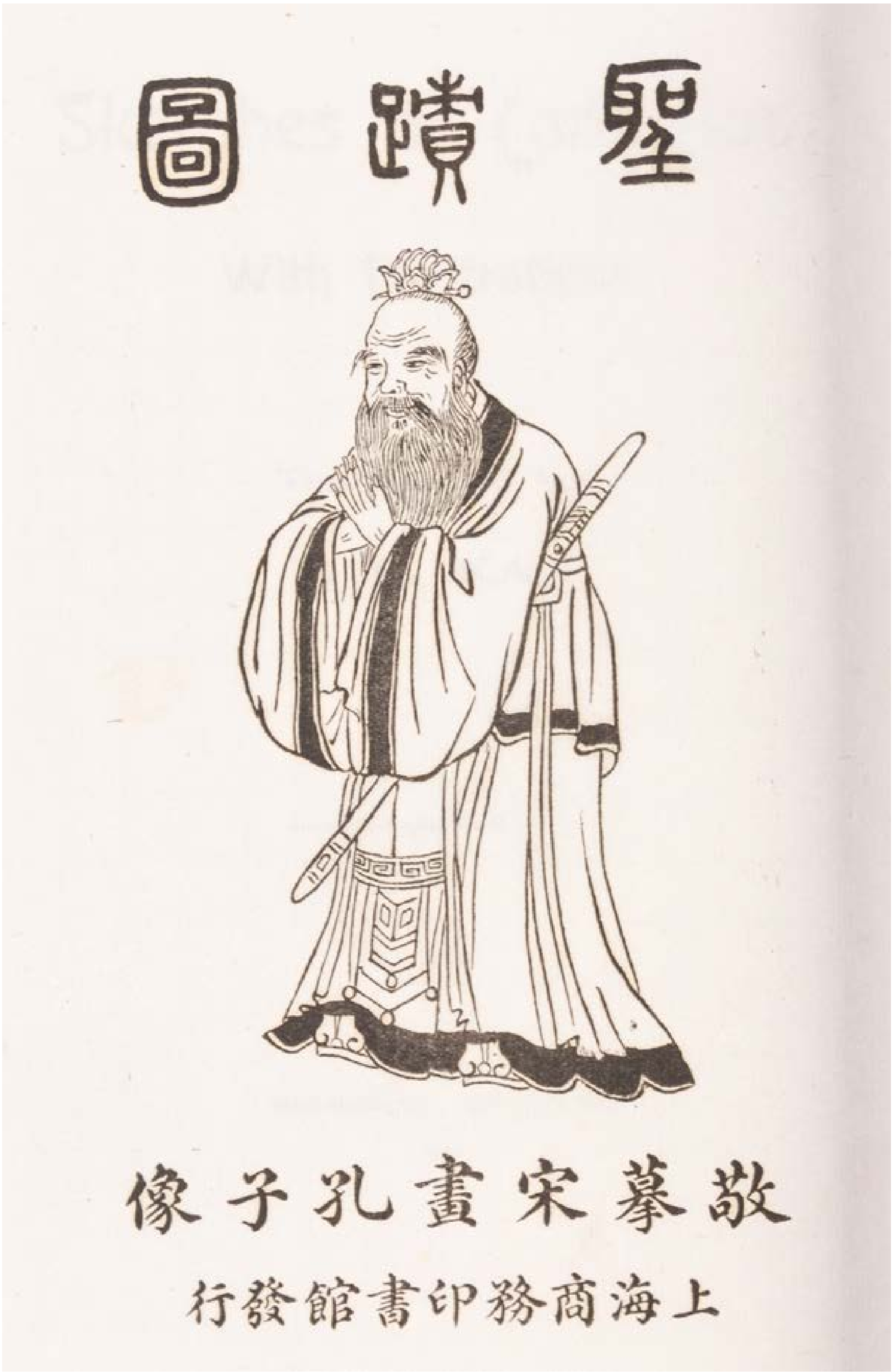


宮紬機

Fig. 26.—Loom for the Manufacture of Ling-chou and Kung-chou Silk.






聖蹟圖
敬摹宋畫孔子像
上海商務印書館發行

22

KAN (T. L.) **Sketches of Confucius with Illustrations.**

First edition. Lithograph frontispiece, 32 lithograph plates. Text in English and Chinese. Tall 8vo. Chinese-style binding with original printed wrappers and title-slip, a fine copy housed in orange cloth folding case (some wear), small print relating to the White Lotus Society on back board, overall a very good copy. [iii], 32ff. Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1920. **£450**

The illustrations are based on a series of paintings illustrating the life of Confucius (title: *Shengji tu* [Illustrations of holy Traces]) that Wang Zhenpeng (aka *Guyun*) painted during the Yuan dynasty. These were enlarged to 103 scenes for a woodblock printed version of this title during the Ming dynasty (1591) of which this is a reduced version.

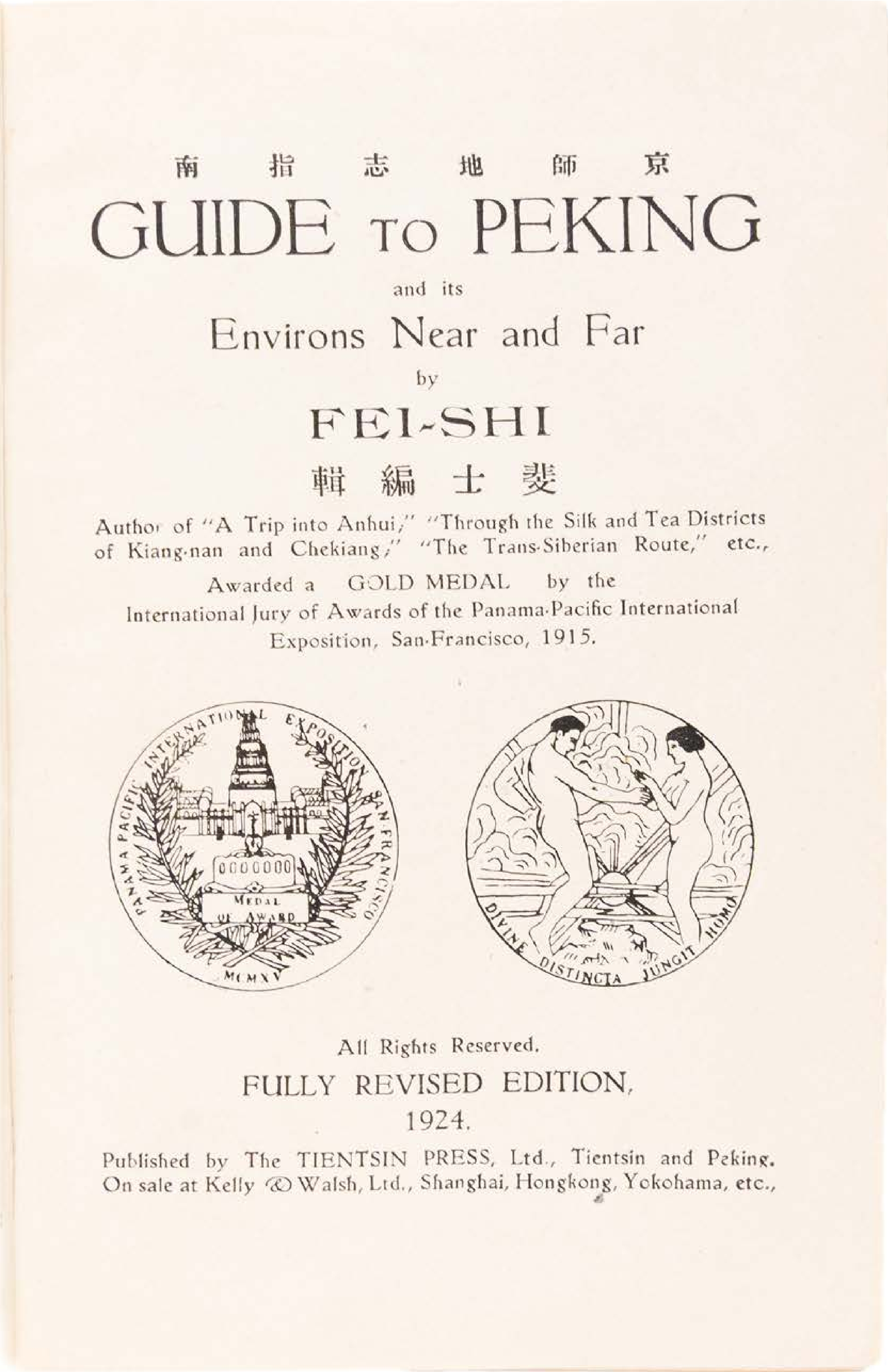
Devil Dance by Lama Priests.

23

FEI-SHIH. FISCHER (Emil Sigmund).
Guide to Peking and its Environs Near and Far.

Second revised edition. Large colour lithograph folding map in rear pocket ('Plan of Peking inside its Walls', measuring 43x64cm), 6 folding maps, frontispiece and 22 plates. 8vo. Original decorated cloth (minor staining and slight wear), but overall still a very good copy. [ix], 237, xii(ads.)pp. Tientsin/Peking, Tientsin Press, 1924. **£550**

"Fei-shih" (the Pityful one) is a pseudonym of Emil Sigmund Fischer (1865–1945), a banker from Vienna. Fischer came to China in 1894 and worked in Shanghai until 1898, before moving to Tientsin. He died in February 1945 in a Japanese PoW camp. This is one of the most accurate and well-researched guides to the capital and its surroundings with a wealth of maps, plans and illustrations. On the title-page Fischer is credited with being awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco in 1915—without specifying what the award was for. An interesting guide to Peking. The first edition was published in 1909.



京師地志指南

GUIDE TO PEKING

and its

Environs Near and Far

by

FEI-SHI

斐士編輯

Author of "A Trip into Anhui," "Through the Silk and Tea Districts of Kiang-nan and Chekiang," "The Trans-Siberian Route," etc.,

Awarded a GOLD MEDAL by the International Jury of Awards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San-Francisco, 1915.

PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SAN FRANCISCO
MEDAL OF AWARD
MCMXV
DIVINE DISTINCTA JUNGIT HUMO

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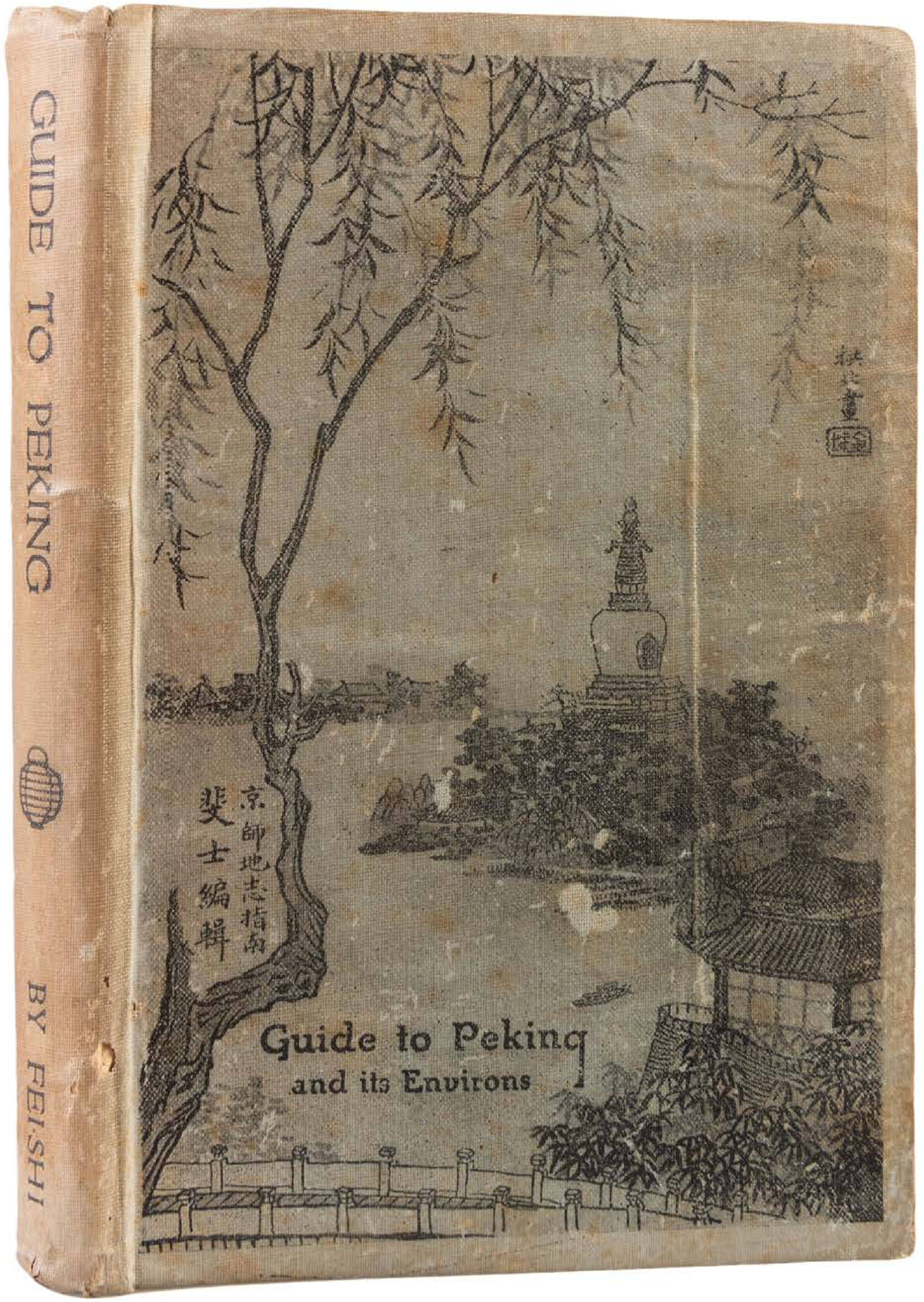
FULLY REVISED EDITION,

1924.

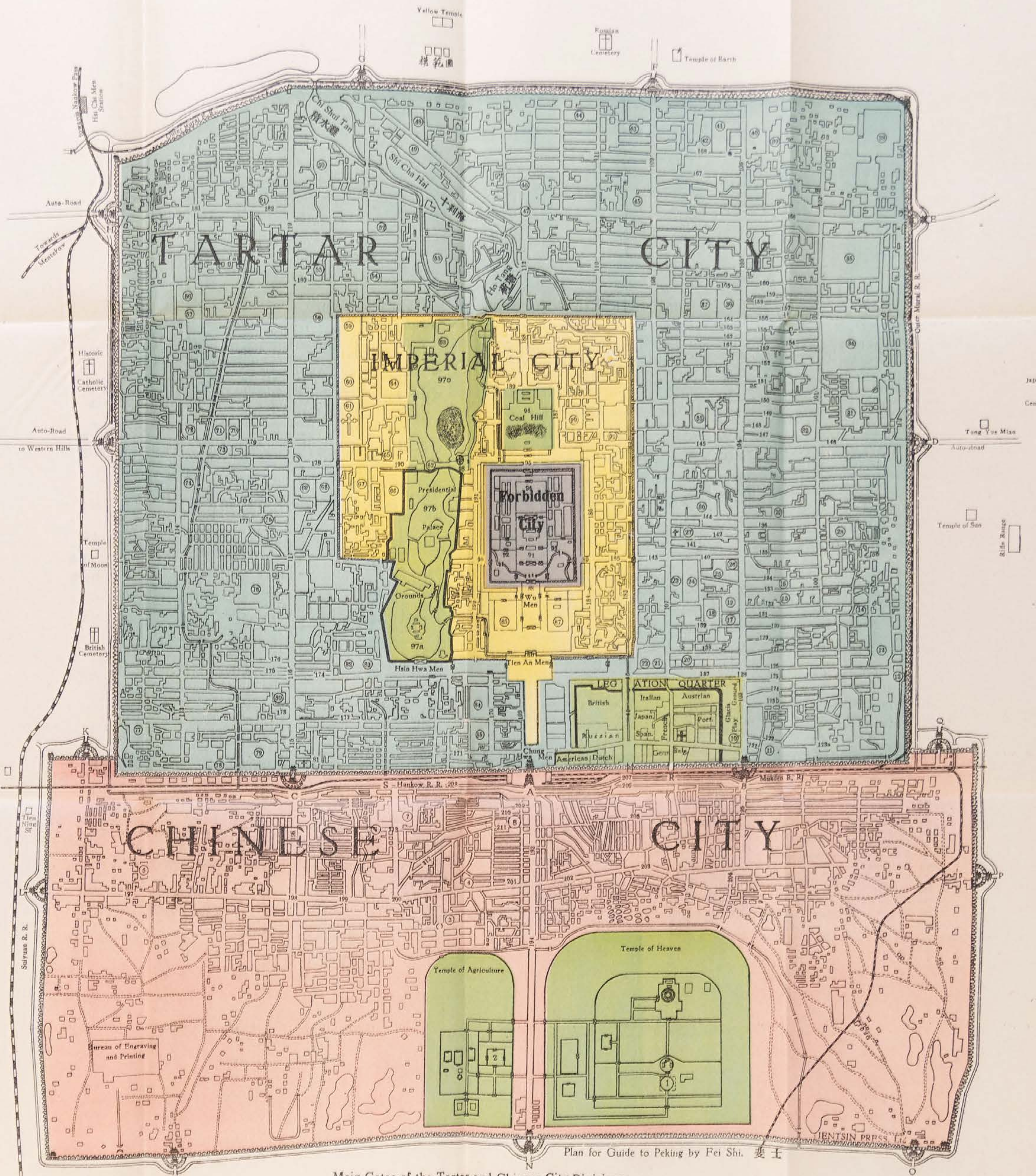
Published by The TIENTSIN PRESS, Ltd., Tientsin and Peking.
On sale at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, etc.,



GUIDE TO PEKING
BY FEI-SHI
京師地志指南
斐士編輯
Guide to Peking
and its Environs

PLAN OF PEKING

INSIDE ITS WALLS


Yellow Temple
Russian Cemetery
Temple of Earth
TARTAR CITY
IMPERIAL CITY
Coal Hill
Presidential Palace
Forbidden City
Wu Men
Tien An Men
Hsin Hwa Men
LEGATION QUARTER
British
Italian
Austrian
Japan
Russian
American
Dutch
Chien Men
Shi Cha Hai
Auto-Road
Auto-Road to Western Hills
Historic Catholic Cemetery
Temple of Moon
British Cemetery
Japanese Cemetery
Tung Yue Miao
Temple of Sun
Rifle Range
Pei Yin Kwan
CHINESE CITY
Temple of Heaven
Temple of Agriculture
Bureau of Engraving and Printing
TIENTSIN PRESS Ltd.
K
L
M
N
O

Plan for Guide to Peking by Fei Shi. 斐士

Main Gates of the Tartar and Chinese City Divisions:

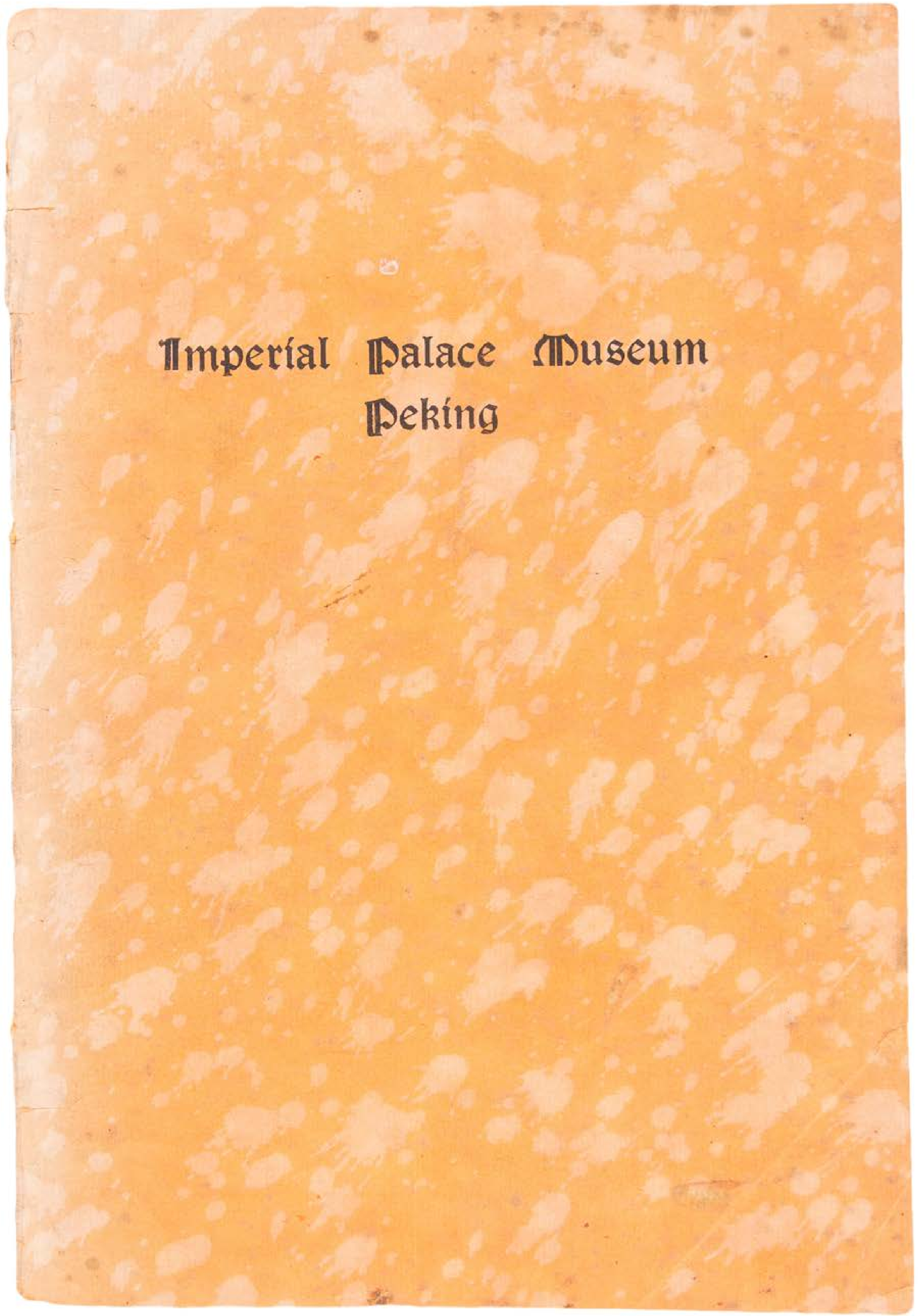
A	Chien Men (Front Gate).	Tartar City South Wall	前　門
B	Tsun Wen Men, (Hatamen)	" " " "	崇文門
C	Shun Chi Men,	" " " "	順治門
D	Chao Yang Men,	" " East Wall	朝陽門
E	Tung Chi Men,	" " " "	東直門
F	An Ting Men,	" " North Wall	安定門
G	Te Sheng Men,	Tartar City North Wall	得勝門
H	Hsi Chi Men,	" " West Wall	西直門
I	Ping Tze Men	" " " "	平則門
K	Hsi Pien Men,	Chinese City N. W.	西便門
L	Kwan An Men,	" " West Wall	廣安門
M	Yu An Men,	" " South Wall	右安門
N	Yung Ting Men,	Chinese City South Wall	永定門
O	Tzo An Men,	" " " "	左安門
P	Kwan Chu Men,	" " East Wall	廣渠門
Q	Tung Pien Men,	" " N. E.	東便門
R	Water Gate (Shui Men). Legation Quarter		水　門
S	Proposed new Gate, South Wall of Tartar City.		新開門

SIGHTS AND PLACES OF INTEREST

1	Temple of Heaven	天　壇
2	Temple of Agriculture	先農壇
3	New World (Amusement District)	新世界
4	Ti Yi Wu Tai (Theater)	第一舞台
5	Pao Kuo Si	報國寺
6	Liu Li Chang (Curious District)	琉璃廠
7	Telephone Administration	電話總局,南局
8	Bazars and Amusements District	大柵欄
9	Hospital Saint Michel	東交民巷養病院
10	Methodist Hospital	東交民巷同仁醫院
11	Methodist Mission, Peking University	美以美會.燕京大學
12	Old Examination Hall	貢　院
13	Historic Observatory	觀象台
14	Russian Language School	俄文學堂
15	Wai Chiao Pu (Foreign Office)	外交部
16	Old Tsung Li Yamen	舊總理衙門
17	Union Medical College	協和醫學堂
18	Rockefeller Hospital	協和醫院
19	Japanese Hospital	日華同仁醫院
20	Telegraph Main Office, Pavilion nearby	電報總局
21	Administration Peking-Hankow R.R.	京漢鐵路總局
22	Grand Hotel de Pekin	北京飯店
23	Tung An Shih (Market)	東安市場
24-25	Military Schools	陸軍學校
26	Y. M. C. A.	青年會
27	East Cathedral (Tung Tang)	天主教堂東堂
28	Workshops of Department of War	陸軍部被服廠
29	Ministry of Interior	內務部
30	Yen Ching, Girls College	燕京女學
31-32	Manchu Palaces	五爺府 孚王府
33	Lung Fu Si (Temple and Fair)	隆福寺
34-35	Graneries	國倉北新倉.海運倉
36	Ministry of Navy	海軍部
37	Ministry of War	陸軍部
38	Russian Orthodox Mission	俄國教堂

39	Po Lin Si (Temple)	柏林寺
40	Lama Miao (Temple)	雍和宮
41	Confucian Temple	國子監
42	Hall of Classics	箭　廠
43	Chi Lo Si (Temple)	極樂寺
44	Ku Ku Si (Nonnerie)	姑姑寺
45	Shun Tien Fu (Governor of Peking)	順天府
46	Bell Tower (Chung Lo)	鐘　樓
47	Drum Tower (Ku Lo)	鼓　樓
48	Tsi Tang (Memorial Tablets)	祠　堂
49	Palace of ex-Prince Regent	醇王府
50	Manchu Palace	棍貝子府
51	Military Academy	陸軍學校
52	Hung Shan Si (Temple)	弘善寺
53	Ho Kwo Si (Temple and Fair)	護國寺
54	Palace Prince Ching	慶王府
55	Manchu Palace	恭王府
56-57	Educational Institutions	工業學校
58	Manchu Palace	莊王府
59	French Cemetery	法國墳地
60	Jen Tze Tang	仁慈堂
61	Pei Tang (Northern Cathedral)	天主教堂(北堂)
62	Bella Vista from Marble Bridge	
63	Gardens and Palaces of the N. W. Shore	大西天.小西天.萬佛像
64	Military Department	禁衛軍步隊
65	General Staff	參謀部
66	Premier's Office (Cabinet)	國務院
67	Cavalery Barracks	禁衛軍
68-69	Manchu Palaces	禮王府,定王府
70	Ti Wang Miao (Temple of Emperors and Kings)	帝王廟
71	Central Hospital (City Government)	中央醫院
72	Pai T'a Si (Pagoda)	白塔寺
73	Administration Peking Sui-Yuan R.R.	京綏鐵路總局
74	Manchu Palace	順王府
75	Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce	農商部

76-77	Manchu Palaces	鄭王府.渲親王祠堂
78	Senat } (Parliament)	參議院
79	House of Representatives } (Parliament)	衆議院
80	Ministry of Education	教育部
81	Nan Tang (South Cathedral)	天主堂(南堂)
82	Ministry of Communication	交通部
83	Ministry of Finance	財政部
84	Ta Li Yuan—Supreme Court	大理院
85	Ministry of Justice	法部
86	Central Park and Temple of 5 Elements	中央公園.社稷壇
87	Tai Miao (Temple not open to Public)	太廟
88	Southern Entrance to Forbidden City	午門
89	Tung Hwa Men, East Entrance of Forbidden City (open against Entrance Fee)	東華門
90	Hsi Hwa Men, West Entrance of Forbidden City (open against Entrance Fee)	西華門
91	The Three Great State Palaces called Tai Ho Tien, Chung Ho Tien, Pao Ho Tien.	三大殿 太和殿 中和殿 保和殿
92	Wu Yin Tien, State Museum of precious Art	武英殿
93	Ku Wu Chen Li So, Museum of Fine Art	古物陳列所
94	Residential Section of the abdicated Manchu Emperor	禁城
95	Northern Gate of Forbidden City, leading into Emperor's Seclusion	神武門
96	Coal Hill enclosure	景山
97a	South Lake of Presidential Palace	南海
97b	Central Lake of Presidential Palace	中海
97c	Northern Lake of the former Winter Palace with the Island and Palaces of the White Dagoba	北海
98	The Round City	承光殿
99	Government University	大學堂



Imperial Palace Museum
Peking

CHIEN CHING KUNG 乾清宮

24

IMPERIAL PALACE MUSEUM.
Imperial Palace Museum Peking.

First and only edition. Photographic frontispiece, 3 fold-out maps. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, minor wear to spine, but overall in very good condition. [ii], 18pp. Peking: Peking Leader Press, n.d. [but ca. 1927]. **SOLD**

This is the first official guide to the Forbidden City published after the establishment of the Palace Museum under governmental control.

"Immediately after the late Emperor Pu Yi was forced to leave the Imperial Palace on November 5, 1924, the Regent Cabinet, headed by General Hwang Fu, organized a Commission for the Custody of Manchu House Property. [...] In view of the prevailing disorder and confusion, it was decided to seal up temporarily all the important buildings inside the Imperial Palace. [...] Considering the frequent exodus of valuable antiques to the market as a result of ambiguous gifts, pawns, or thefts often taking place inside the palace during the last thirteen years, it was next deemed necessary to take an inventory of all the articles now remaining in the Palace." (p. 1).

CENTRAL SECTION

Turning to the east through the YEN HO MEN (延和門), the visitor first enters the CHIH TSAO TANG (摛藻堂) where Chien Lung ordered some of his valuable books to be kept. The only MS. copy of the best selections from the Four Libraries now extant, is still kept in this hall.

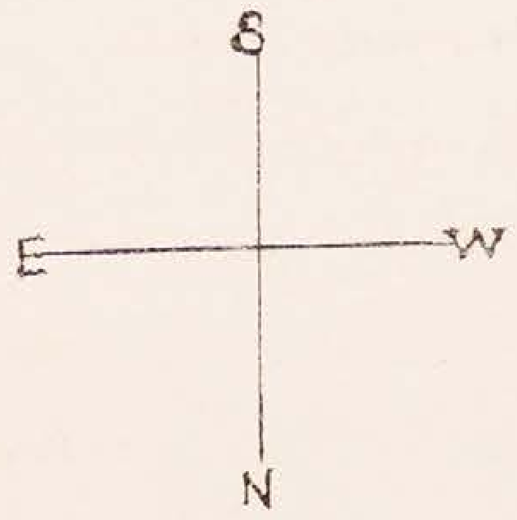
To the south is found the small pavillion the WAN CHUN TING (萬春亭) and passing that the CHIANG HSUEH HSUAN (絳雪軒) is reached. This hall being of interest chiefly, because it is said that Chien Lung with his courtiers here composed many of the imperial poems, and the last emperor Hsuan Tung, "The Little Emperor", used this room as a banquet hall when entertaining his foreign friends.

The next hall of interest is the CHAO JEN TIEN (昭仁殿), once used as the private chamber of Kang Hsi. In Chien Lung's time it held the original copies of rare editions of the Imperial books, but most of the books now on the shelves are modern. At the rear of the hall is the Room of the Five Classics, (五經萃室) in which the revised Five Classic by Yo Ko of the Sung Dynasty were kept.

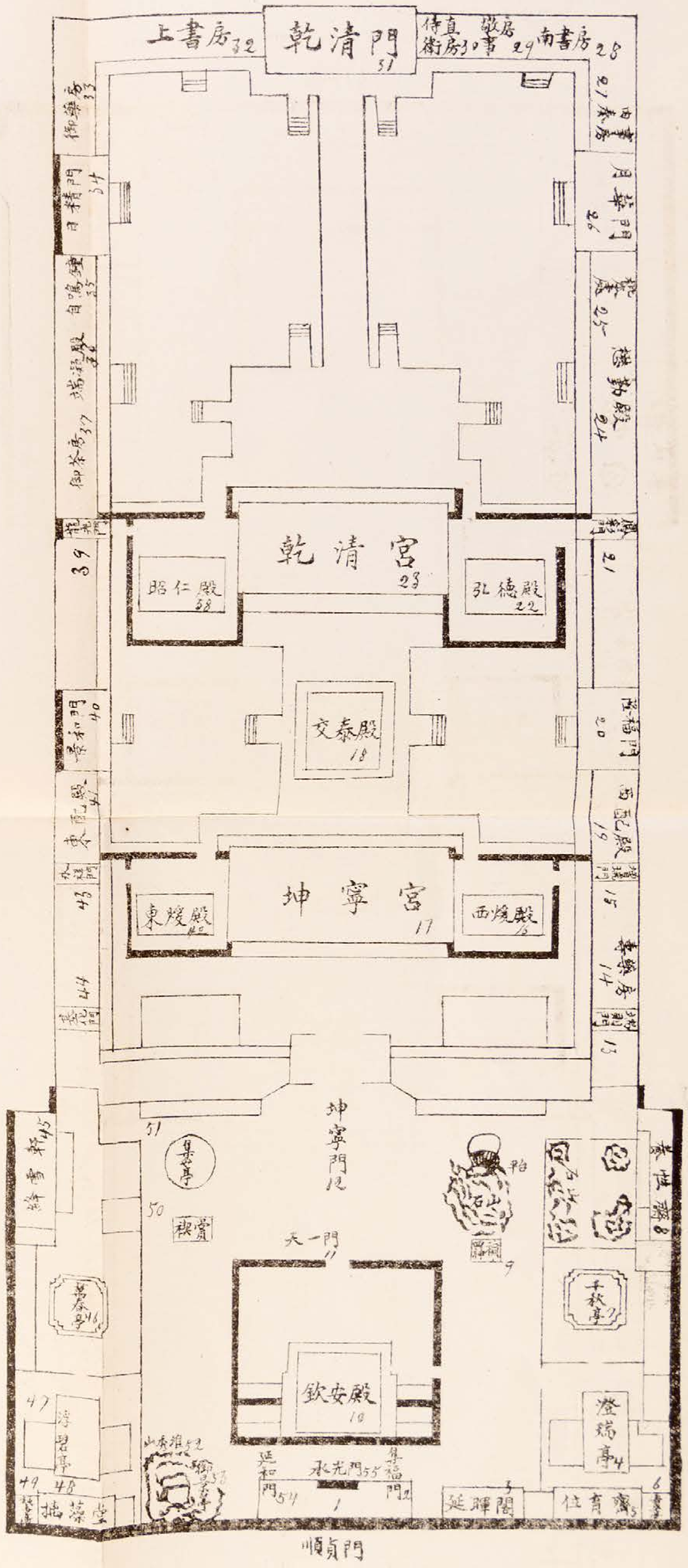
The TUAN NING TIEN (端凝殿) formerly the wardrobe for headdresses, robes, belts and shoes, still has various miscellaneous articles of wearing apparel, and also is the resting place of the queue of the last emperor, Hsuan Tung.

The next room TZE MING CHUNG, (自鳴鐘) formerly a store place for Thibetan incense, clocks, etc., still contains incense and ancient astronomical instruments. To the north of the Tuan Ning Tien is a small treasury, containing fine porcelain enamels of Kang Hsi, Yung Cheng and Chien Lung.

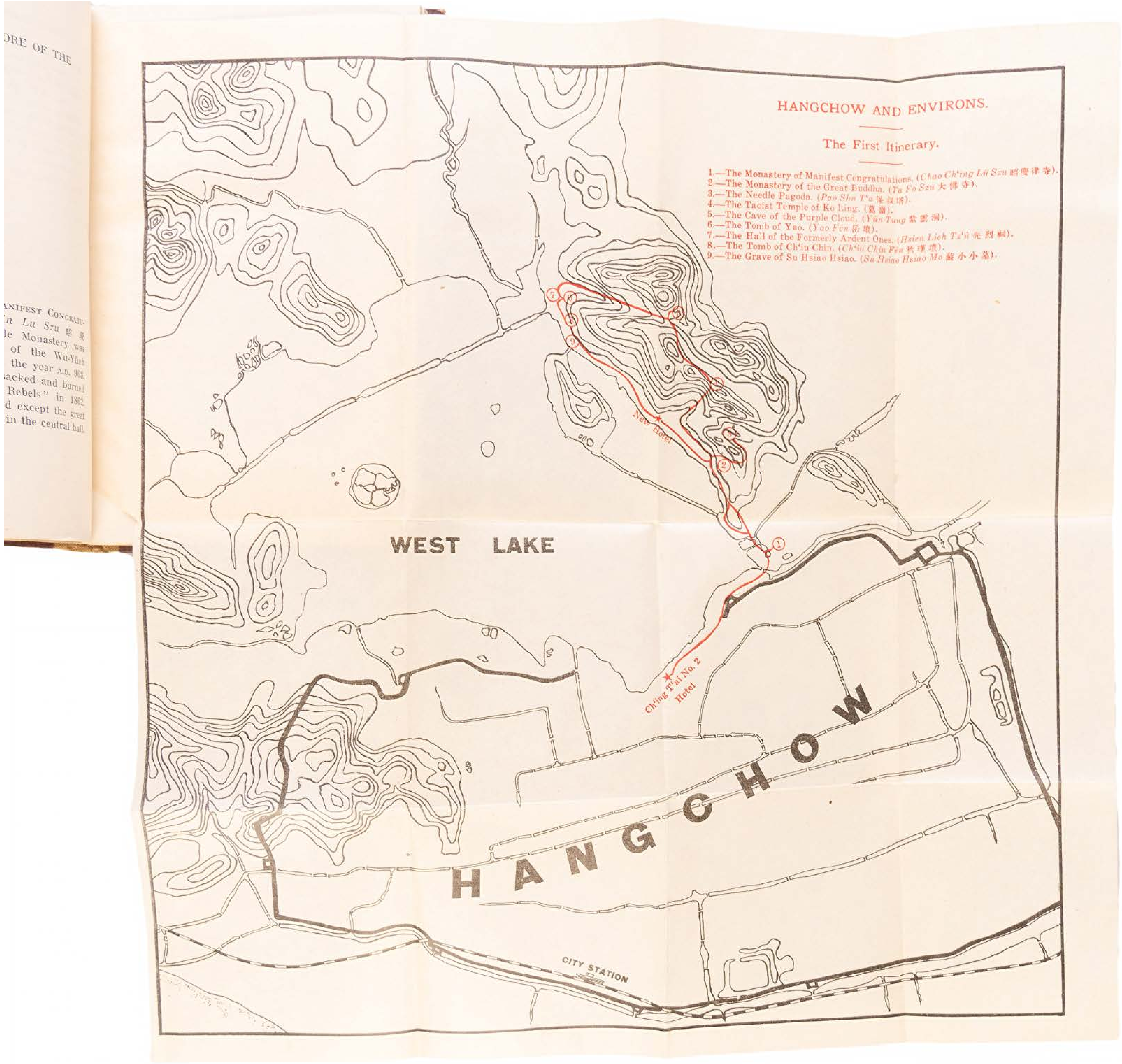
To the south is the SHANG SHU FANG (上書房) used as the schoolroom for the sons and grandsons of the Emperors. A shrine to the God of Medicine is in the YU YAO FANG (御

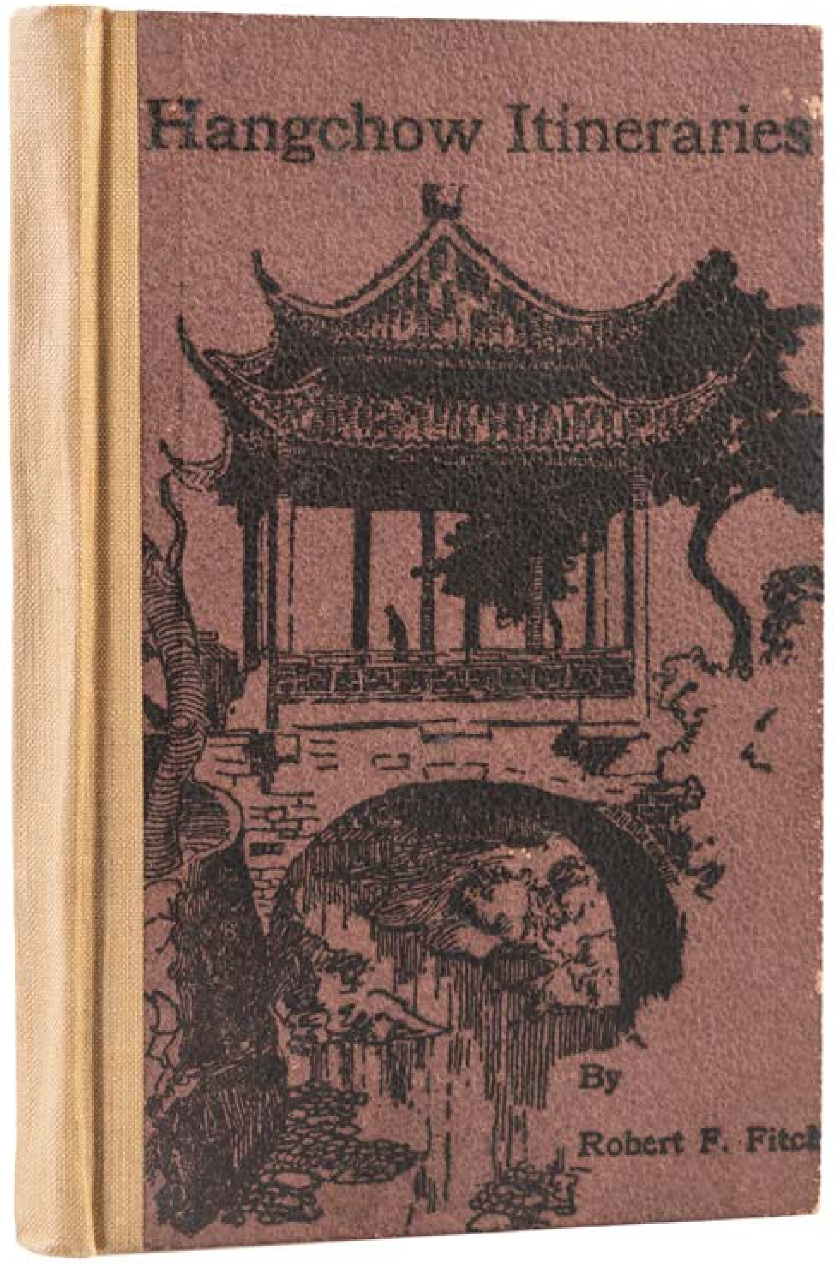


1 Shun Chen Men
2 Chi Fu Men
3 Yen Huei Ko
4 Cheng Jui Ting
5 Wei Yu Chai
6 Yu Tsui Ting
7 Chien Chiu Ting
8 Yang Hsing Chai
9 Ssu Shen Tzu
10 Chin An Tien
11 Tien Yi Men
12 Kuen Ning Men
13 Tuan Tse Men
14 Sheu Yuo Fang
15 Tseng Jui Men
16 Hsi Nuan Tien
17 Kuen Ning Kung
18 Chiao Tai Tien
19 Hsi Pei Tien
20 Lung Fu Men
21 Feng Tsai Men
22 Hung Te Tien
23 Chien Ching Kung
24 Mao Ching Tien
25 Pi Pen Chu
26 Yueh Hua Men
27 Nei Tsou Shih Fang
28 Nei Shu Fang
29 Ching Shih Fang
30 Shih Wei Chih Fang
31 Chien Ching Men
32 Shang Shu Fang
33 Yu Yuo Fang
34 Jih Ching Men
35 Tzu Ming Chung
36 Tuan Ning Tien
37 Yu Cha Fang
38 Chao Jen Tien
39 Lung Kuang Men
40 Ching Ho Men
41 Tung Pei Tien
42 Tung Nuan Tien
43 Yuan Hsiang Men
44 Chi Hua Men
45 Chiang Hsueh Hsien
46 Wan Chun Ting
47 Fou Pi Ting
48 Ssu Tsao Tang
49 Ning Hsiang Ting
50 Chi Shang
51 Chi Hui Ting
52 Tui Hsiu Shan
53 Yu Ching Ting
54 Yen Ho Men
55 Cheng Kuang Men


乾清門 31
上書房 32
侍直衛房 30
敬事房 29
南書房 28
御藥房 33
日精門 34
自鳴鐘 35
端凝殿 36
御茶房 37
內奏事房 27
月華門 26
批本處 25
懋勤殿 24
龍光門
39
乾清宮 23
昭仁殿 38
弘德殿 22
21
景和門 40
交泰殿 18
隆福門 20
東配殿 41
西配殿 19
坤寧宮 17
東煖殿 42
西煖殿 16
43
15
44
壽藥房 14
基化門
端則門
13
絳雪軒 45
51
坤寧門 12
50
天一門 11
石山
9
養性齋 8
萬春亭 46
千秋亭 7
欽安殿 10
47
浮碧亭
澄瑞亭 4
堆秀山 52
御景亭 53
延和門 54
承光門 55
集福門 2
1
延暉閣 3
位育齋 5
6
49
48
摛藻堂
順貞門

Many places in this section not open to the public.


HANGCHOW AND ENVIRONS.
The First Itinerary.
1.—The Monastery of Manifest Congratulations. (Chao Ch'ing Lü Szu 昭慶律寺).
2.—The Monastery of the Great Buddha. (Ta Fo Szu 大佛寺).
3.—The Needle Pagoda. (Pao Shu T'a 保叔塔).
4.—The Taoist Temple of Ko Ling. (葛嶺).
5.—The Cave of the Purple Cloud. (Yün Tung 紫雲洞).
6.—The Tomb of Yao. (Yao Fên 岳墳).
7.—The Hall of the Formerly Ardent Ones. (Hsien Lieh Tz'ŭ 先烈祠).
8.—The Tomb of Ch'iu Chin. (Ch'iu Chin Fen 秋瑾墳).
9.—The Grave of Su Hsiao Hsiao. (Su Hsiao Hsiao Mo 蘇小小墓).
New Hotel
WEST LAKE
Ch'ing T'ai No. 2 Hotel
HANGCHOW
CITY STATION

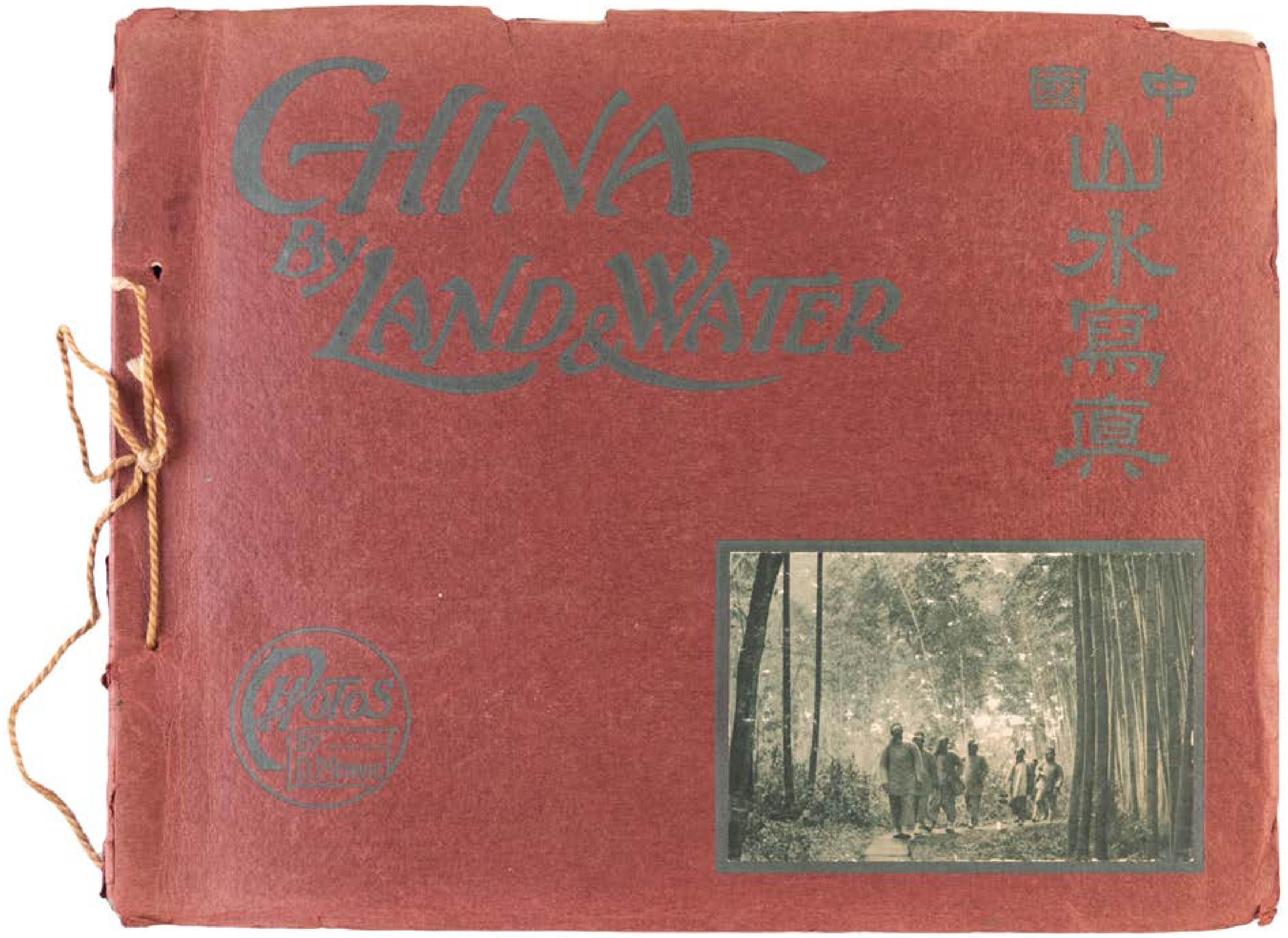

Hangchow Itineraries
By
Robert F. Fitch

25

FITCH (Robert F). **Hangchow Itineraries. Describing the Chief Places of Interest with a Note on the Famous Bore.**

Third revised edition. 6 folding maps, 11 green-tinted photographic plates. 12mo. Original cloth-backed decorated boards, a close to fine copy. [vii], [vi], 94, [iv], 6pp. (index). Shanghai, Kelly & Walsh, 1929. **£450**

"The writer has travelled in a number of parts of China but with the exception of a few towns in North-Western Szechwan he has seen no city so beautifully located as is Hangchow. It might be added that there are few cities in China with so many places of historic interest." (Preface). This guide to the capital of China during the Southern Song dynasty includes a description of the Qiantang River tidal bore, which was known locally as the "Silver Dragon". "The Hangchow Bore is one of the greatest sights to be seen by tourists to this part of China. Within the memory of the writer it has reached a vertical height of twenty-two feet". (p. 78). The phenomenon can still be observed today.

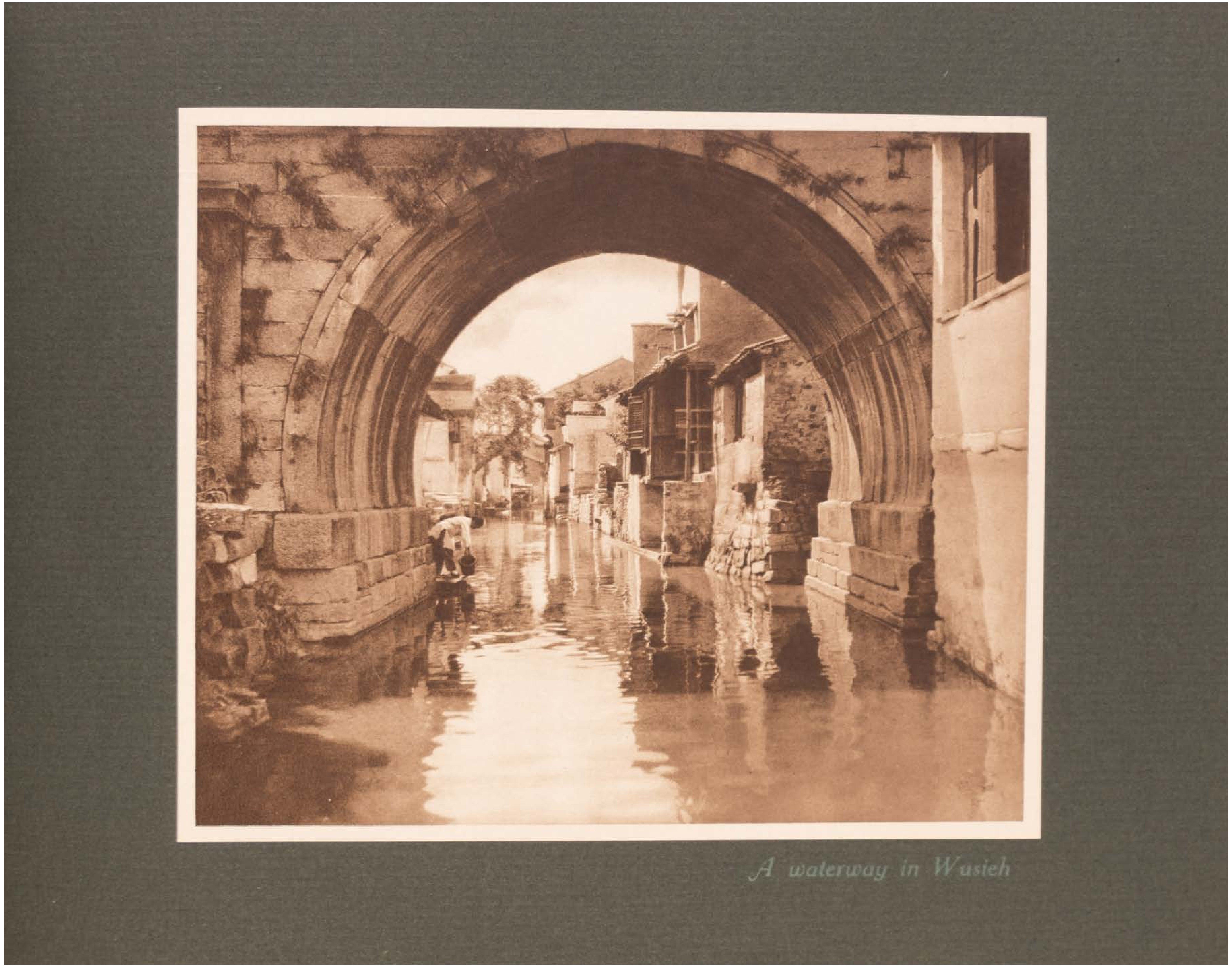


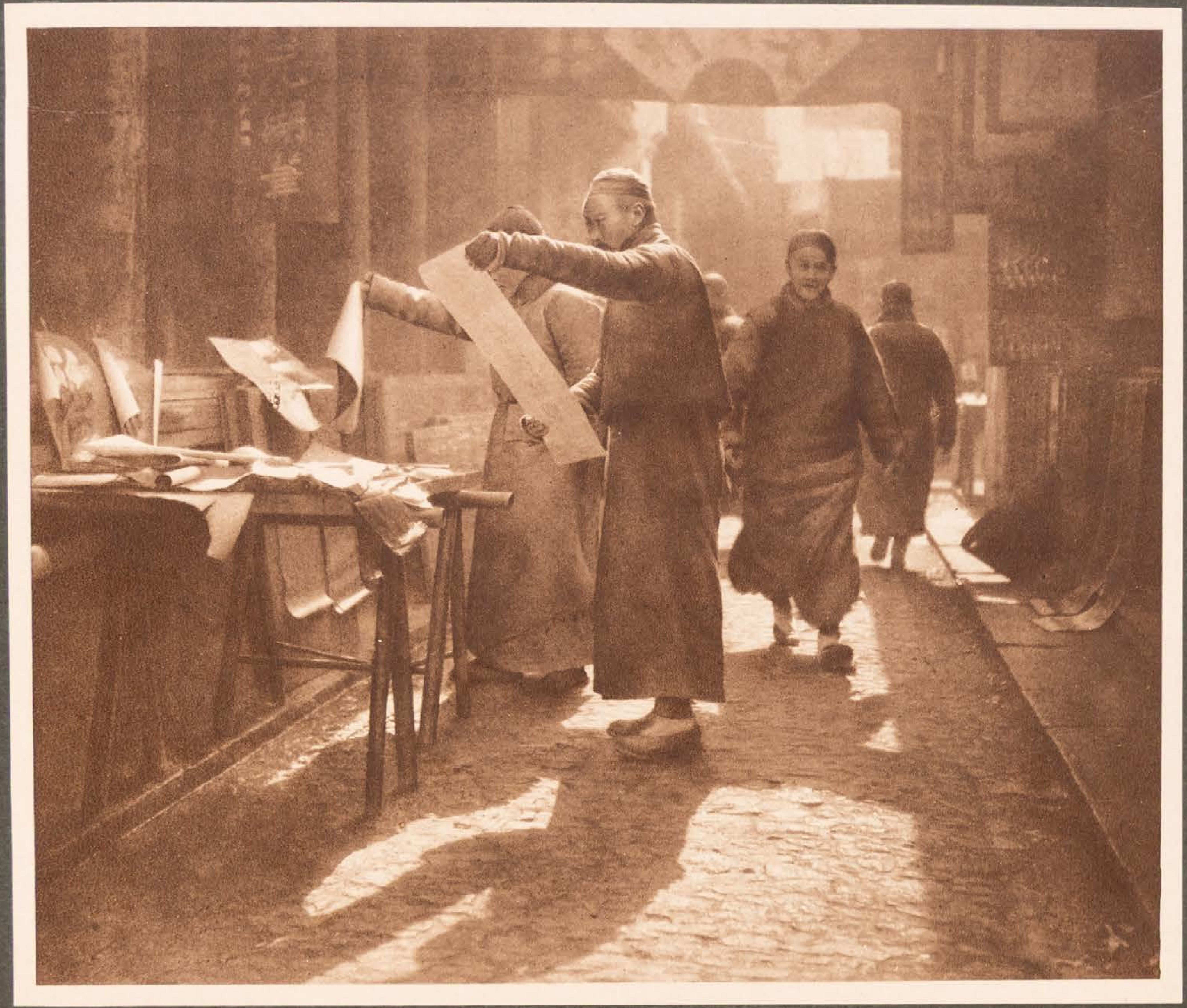
26

MENNIE (Donald). **China by Land and Water.**

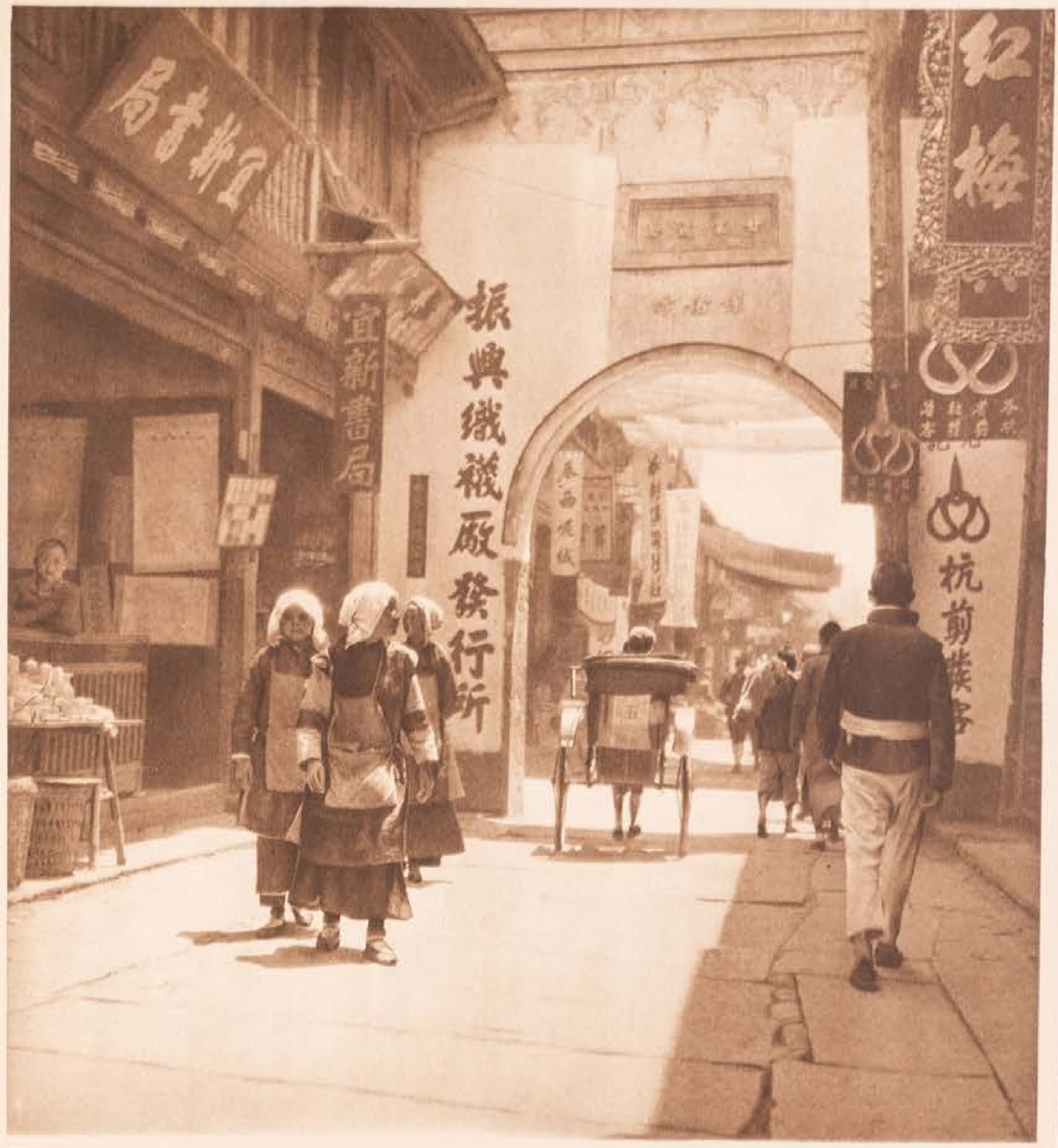
A series of Vandyck Photogravures illustrating the picturesque aspect of Chinese life and surroundings. First edition. 30 photographic plates. Oblong 4to. Original illustrated boards, minor damage to edges, but overall a very good copy. Shanghai, A. S. Watson, n.d. [but ca. 1930s]. **£1,500**

Donald Mennie (1899–1944) was trained as a chemist in Scotland. He came to China in 1899 and initially worked for Mactavish & Lehman in Beijing but later moved to Shanghai where he was in the employ of the chemist wine, spirit, & cigar merchants A. S. Watson & Co. Mennie was a gifted amateur photographer of the "pictorialist" school, and many of his images capture the feeling of the end-of-an-era. He published a number of interesting photobooks in the 1920s and 1930s and the present title is particularly rare.

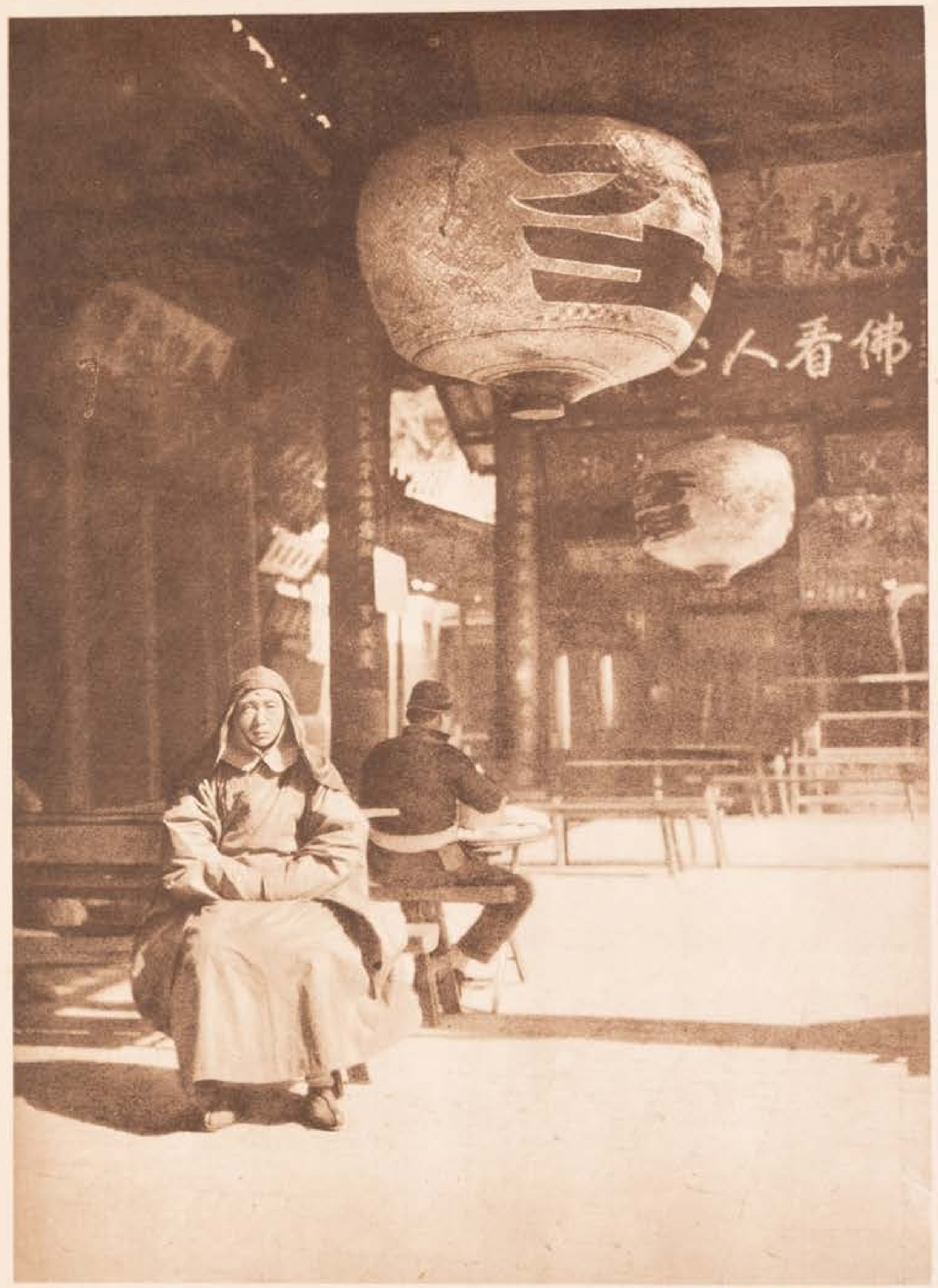

A waterway in Wusieh



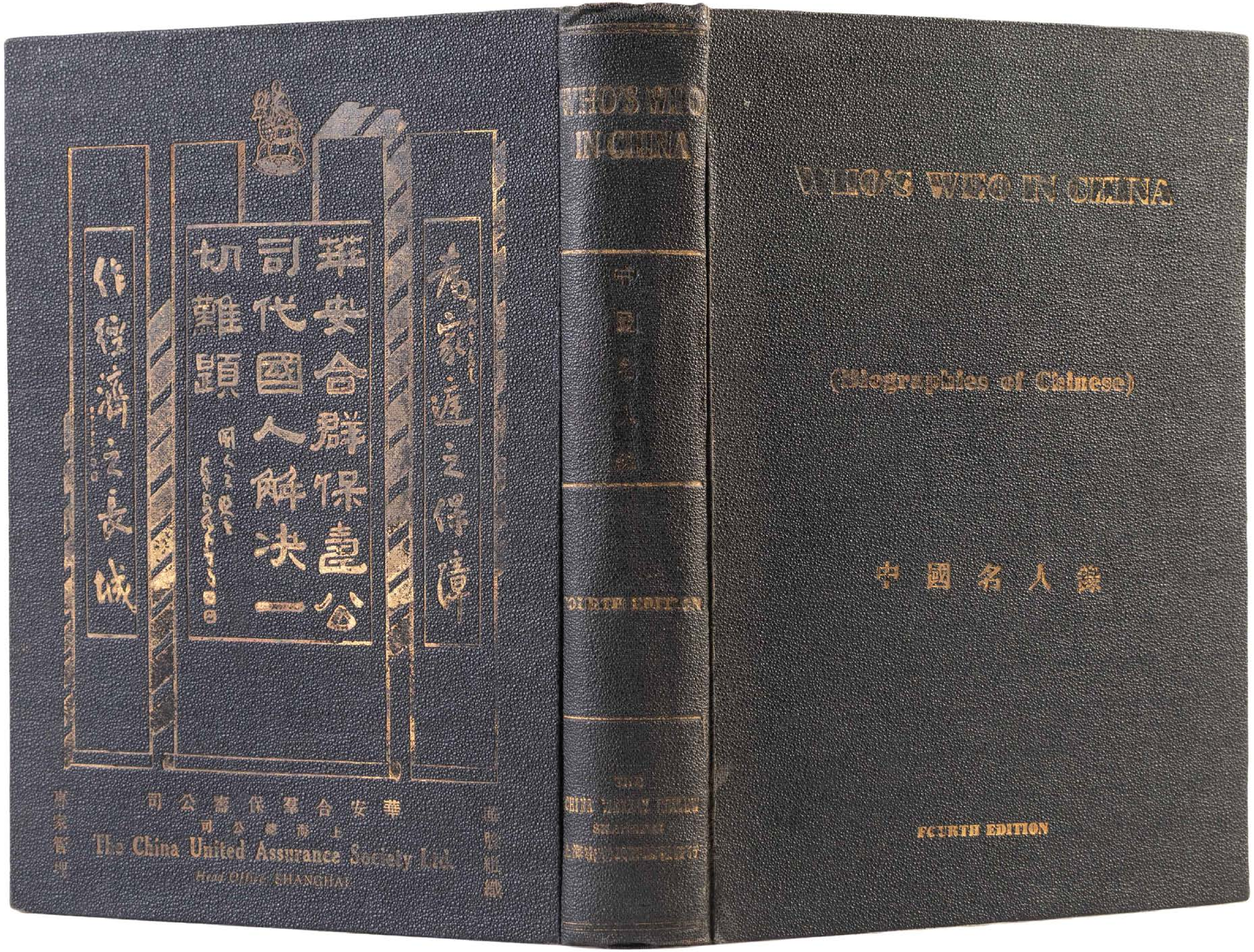
Scrollmakers Street


宜新書局
宜新書局
振興織襪廠發行所
紅梅

A Street in Hangchow



In the courtyard of Tien Zuk



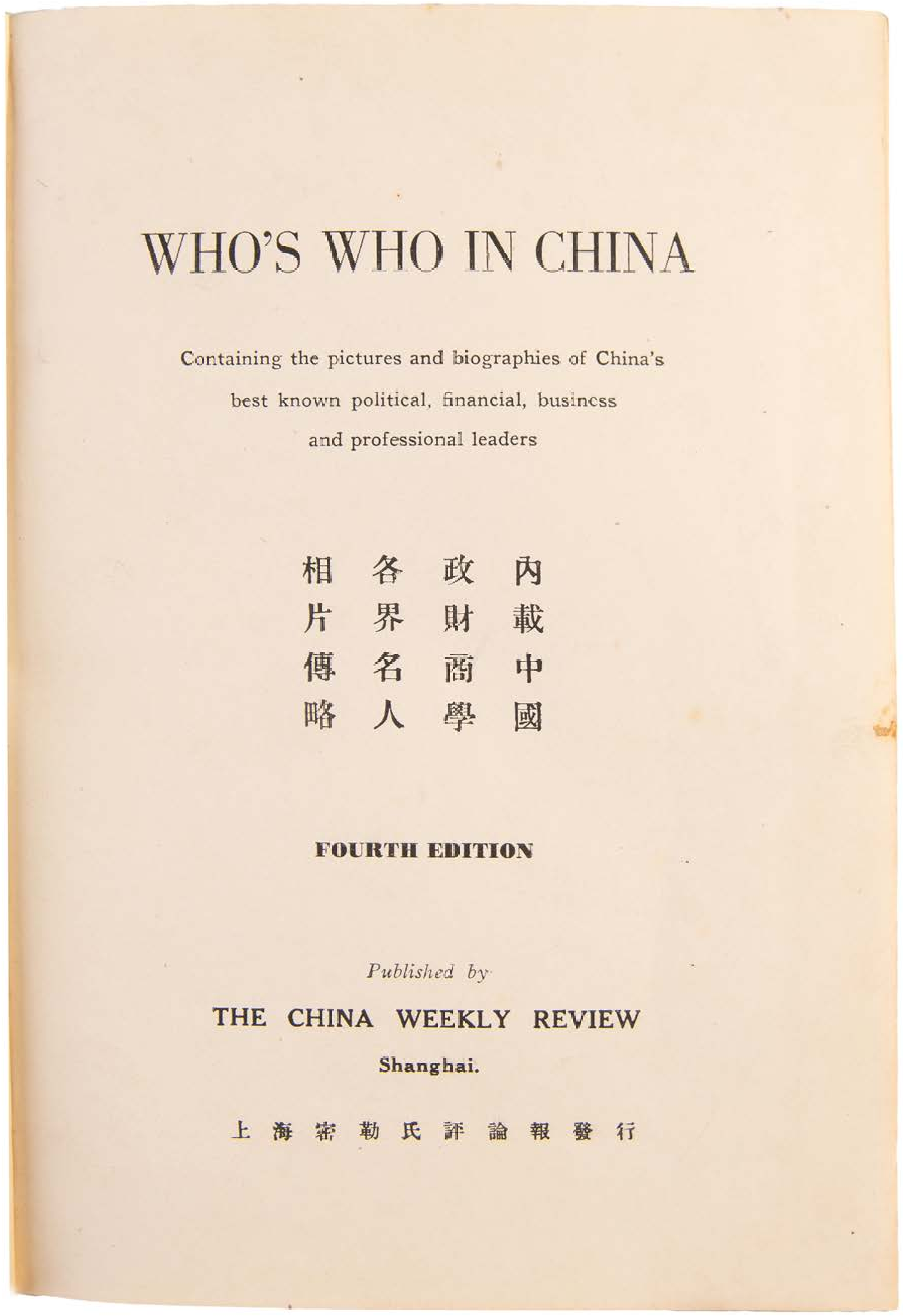
AN INVALUABLE SCOURCE

27

[CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW]. Who's Who in China—Containing the pictures and biographies of China's best known political, financial, business and professional leaders.

Fourth updated edition. Numerous half-tone photographic portrait-illustrations. 8vo. Original cloth, minor wear and slight damage to back hinges, but overall still a very good copy. [vi], 512, 25(index)pp. Shanghai, China Weekly Review, 1931. **£700**

"This edition of 'Who's Who in China', the fourth to be issued since 1918, contains the biographical sketches of more than a thousand of the best-known men and women of China. The Biographies were collected in various ways, by correspondents, obtained directly from the individuals themselves, or from personal friends." (Preface). Published 20 years into the Republic of China, this volume records the lives of prominent Chinese in politics, finance, business, and the military, almost all of them illustrated with a photographic portrait. Starting with the deceased father of the Republic Sun Yat-sen, the book lists the extraordinary characters and strong individuals who shaped their country and its history. Rare in very good condition.



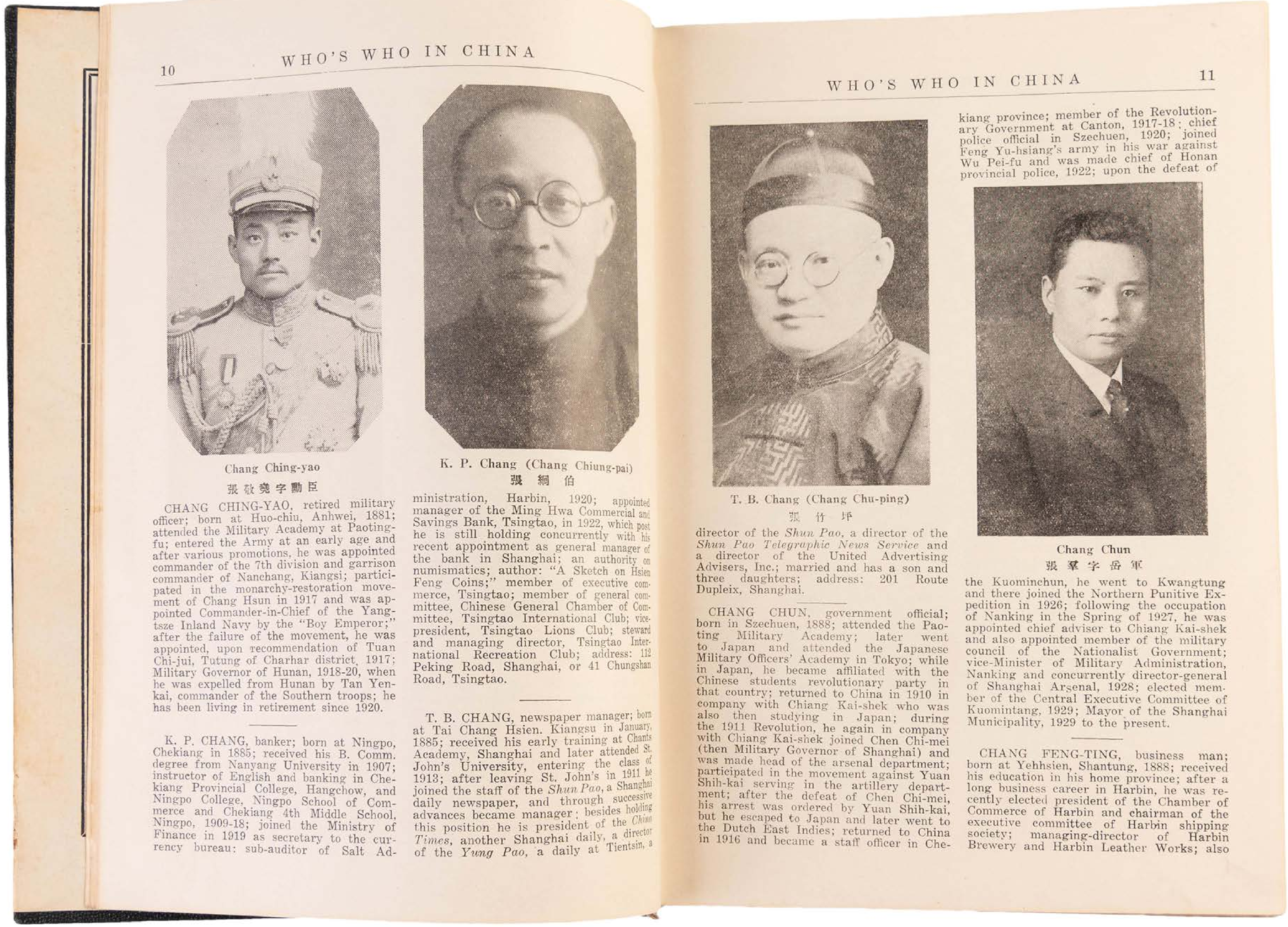
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Containing the pictures and biographies of China's
best known political, financial, business
and professional leaders

內載中國
政財商學
各界名人
相片傳略

FOURTH EDITION

Published by
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
Shanghai.
上海密勒氏評論報發行



Chang Ching-yao
張敬堯字勳臣

K. P. Chang (Chang Chiung-pai)
張絅伯

CHANG CHING-YAO, retired military officer; born at Huo-chiu, Anhwei, 1881; attended the Military Academy at Paotingfu; entered the Army at an early age and after various promotions, he was appointed commander of the 7th division and garrison commander of Nanchang, Kiangsi; participated in the monarchy-restoration movement of Chang Hsun in 1917 and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yangtsze Inland Navy by the "Boy Emperor;" after the failure of the movement, he was appointed, upon recommendation of Tuan Chi-jui, Tutung of Charhar district, 1917; Military Governor of Hunan, 1918-20, when he was expelled from Hunan by Tan Yenkai, commander of the Southern troops; he has been living in retirement since 1920.

K. P. CHANG, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang in 1885; received his B. Comm. degree from Nanyang University in 1907; instructor of English and banking in Chekiang Provincial College, Hangchow, and Ningpo College, Ningpo School of Commerce and Chekiang 4th Middle School, Ningpo, 1909-18; joined the Ministry of Finance in 1919 as secretary to the currency bureau; sub-auditor of Salt Administration, Harbin, 1920; appointed manager of the Ming Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank, Tsingtao, in 1922, which post he is still holding concurrently with his recent appointment as general manager of the bank in Shanghai; an authority on numismatics; author: "A Sketch on Hsien Feng Coins;" member of executive commerce, Tsingtao; member of general committee, Chinese General Chamber of Committee, Tsingtao International Club; vice-president, Tsingtao Lions Club; steward and managing director, Tsingtao International Recreation Club; address: 112 Peking Road, Shanghai, or 41 Chungshan Road, Tsingtao.

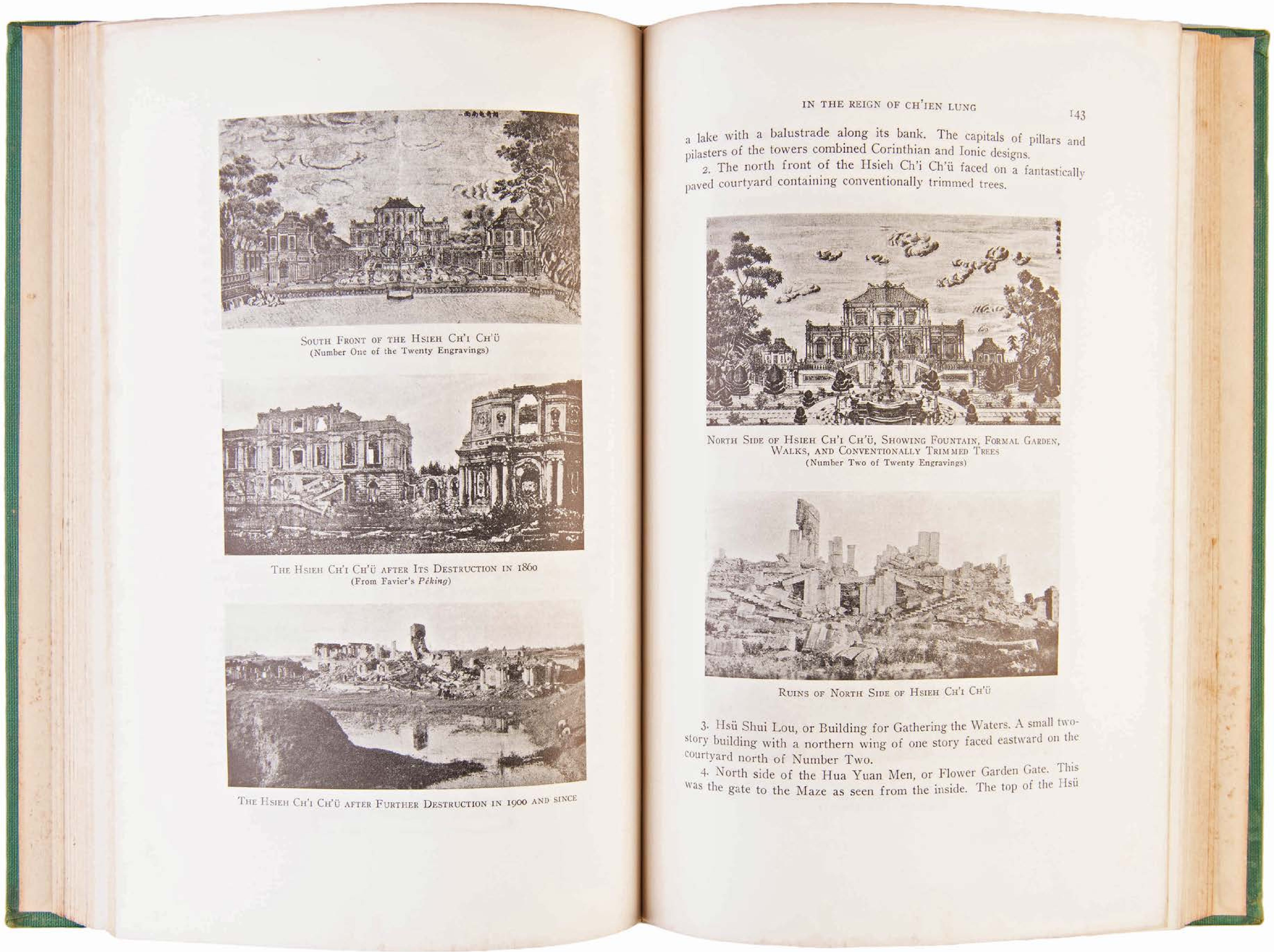
T. B. CHANG, newspaper manager; born at Tai Chang Hsien. Kiangsu in January, 1885; received his early training at Chants Academy, Shanghai and later attended St. John's University, entering the class of 1913; after leaving St. John's in 1911 he joined the staff of the *Shun Pao*, a Shanghai daily newspaper, and through successive advances became manager; besides holding this position he is president of the *China Times*, another Shanghai daily, a director of the *Yung Pao*, a daily at Tientsin, a director of the *Shun Pao*, a director of the *Shun Pao Telegraphic News Service* and a director of the United Advertising Advisers, Inc.; married and has a son and three daughters; address: 201 Route Dupleix, Shanghai.

T. B. Chang (Chang Chu-ping)
張竹平

Chang Chun
張羣字岳軍

CHANG CHUN, government official; born in Szechuen, 1888; attended the Paoting Military Academy; later went to Japan and attended the Japanese Military Officers' Academy in Tokyo; while in Japan, he became affiliated with the Chinese students revolutionary party in that country; returned to China in 1910 in company with Chiang Kai-shek who was also then studying in Japan; during the 1911 Revolution, he again in company with Chiang Kai-shek joined Chen Chi-mei (then Military Governor of Shanghai) and was made head of the arsenal department; participated in the movement against Yuan Shih-kai serving in the artillery department; after the defeat of Chen Chi-mei, his arrest was ordered by Yuan Shih-kai, but he escaped to Japan and later went to the Dutch East Indies; returned to China in 1916 and became a staff officer in Chekiang province; member of the Revolutionary Government at Canton, 1917-18; chief police official in Szechuen, 1920; joined Feng Yu-hsiang's army in his war against Wu Pei-fu and was made chief of Honan provincial police, 1922; upon the defeat of the Kuominchun, he went to Kwangtung and there joined the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926; following the occupation of Nanking in the Spring of 1927, he was appointed chief adviser to Chiang Kai-shek and also appointed member of the military council of the Nationalist Government; vice-Minister of Military Administration, Nanking and concurrently director-general of Shanghai Arsenal, 1928; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1929; Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality, 1929 to the present.

CHANG FENG-TING, business man; born at Yehhsien, Shantung, 1888; received his education in his home province; after a long business career in Harbin, he was recently elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Harbin and chairman of the executive committee of Harbin shipping society; managing-director of Harbin Brewery and Harbin Leather Works; also



South Front of the Hsieh Ch'i Ch'ü
(Number One of the Twenty Engravings)

The Hsieh Ch'i Ch'ü after Its Destruction in 1860
(From Favier's *Péking*)

The Hsieh Ch'i Ch'ü after Further Destruction in 1900 and since

IN THE REIGN OF CH'IEN LUNG 143

a lake with a balustrade along its bank. The capitals of pillars and pilasters of the towers combined Corinthian and Ionic designs.

2. The north front of the Hsieh Ch'i Ch'ü faced on a fantastically paved courtyard containing conventionally trimmed trees.

North Side of Hsieh Ch'i Ch'ü, Showing Fountain, Formal Garden, Walks, and Conventionally Trimmed Trees
(Number Two of Twenty Engravings)

Ruins of North Side of Hsieh Ch'i Ch'ü

3. Hsü Shui Lou, or Building for Gathering the Waters. A small two-story building with a northern wing of one story faced eastward on the courtyard north of Number Two.

4. North side of the Hua Yuan Men, or Flower Garden Gate. This was the gate to the Maze as seen from the inside. The top of the Hsü

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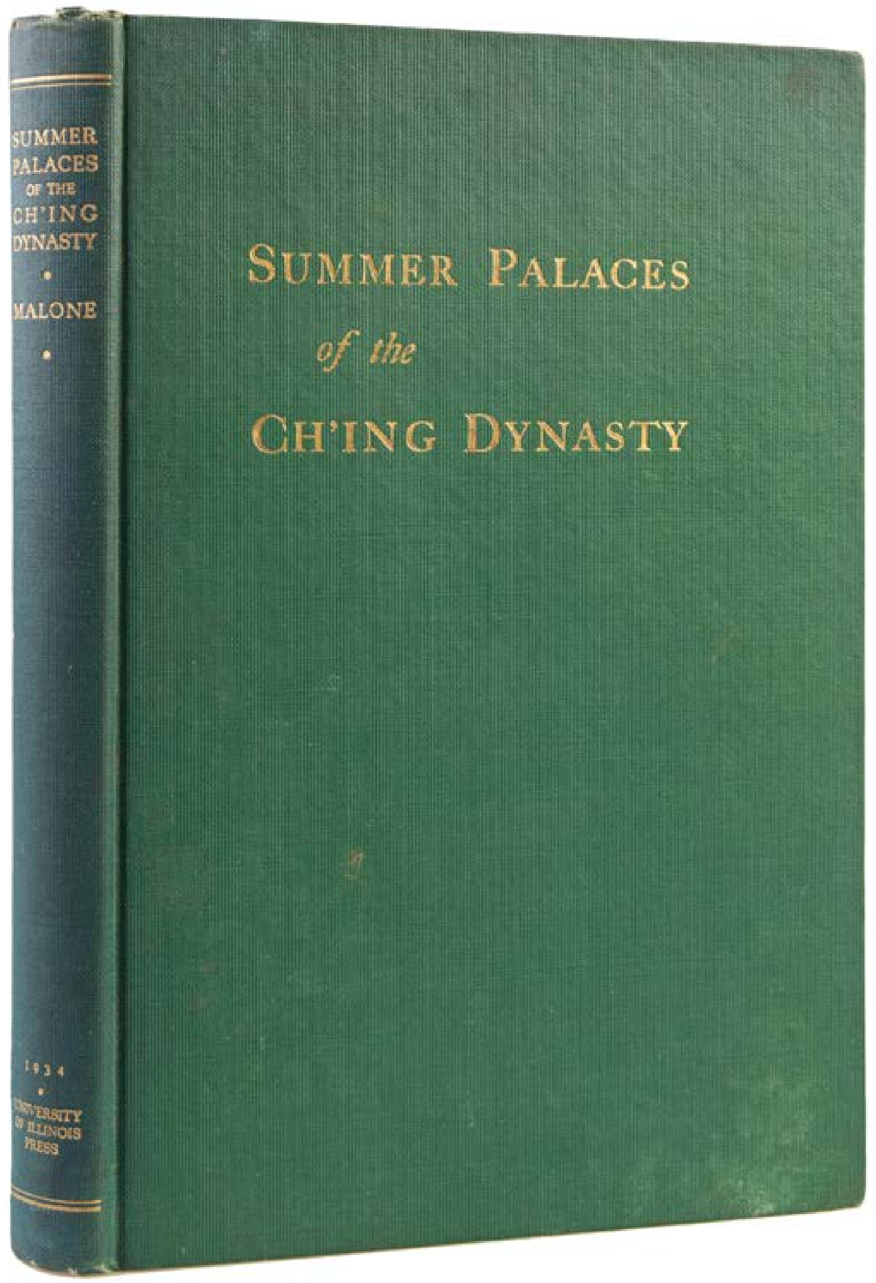
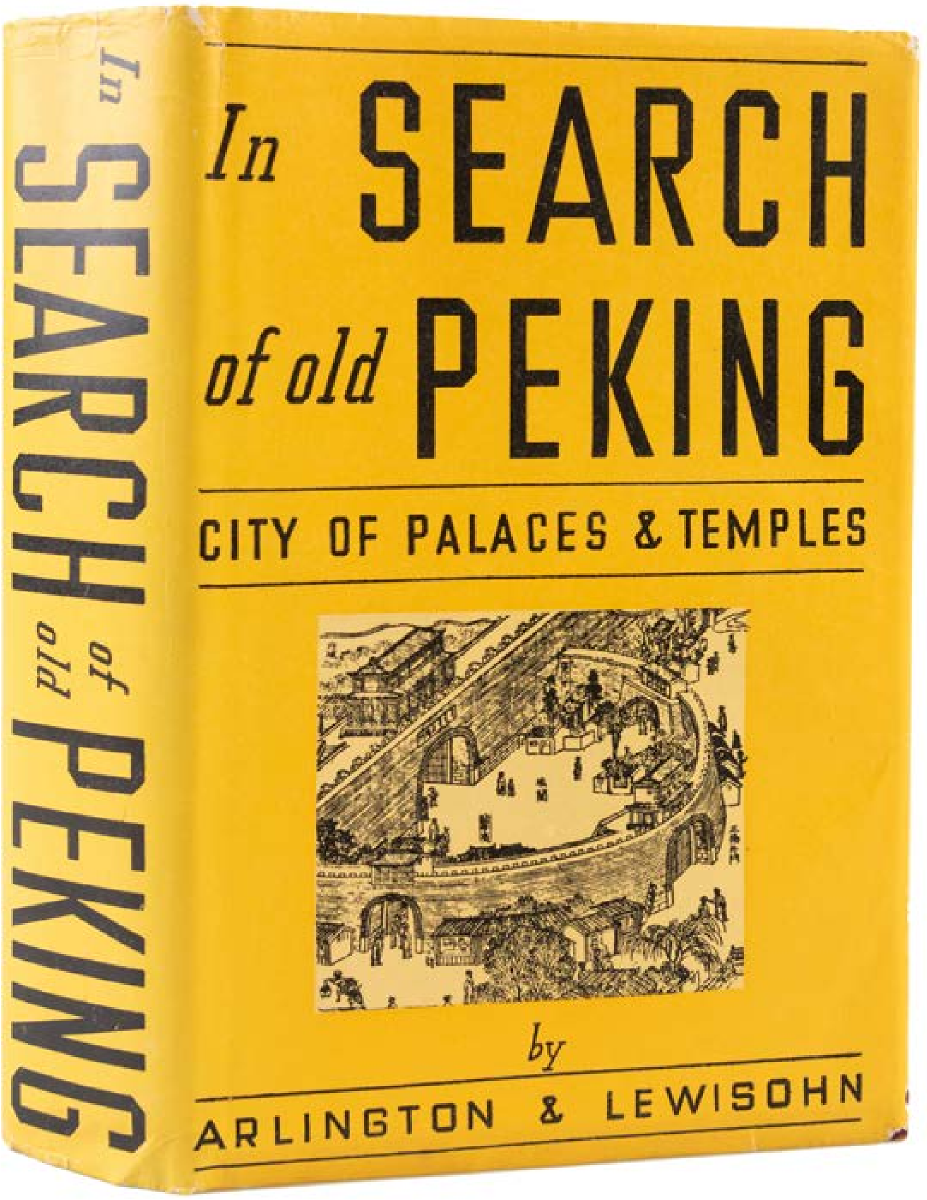
MALONE (Carroll Browne). **History of the Peking Summer Palaces under the Ch'ing Dynasty.**

First edition. Frontispiece and numerous photographic illustrations, maps and diagrams in the text. Large 8vo. Original green cloth, some light foxing, but overall a very good copy. 247pp. Urbana, University of Illinois, 1934. **£650**

Carroll Malone (1886–1973) came to Peking in 1911 where until 1917 he taught history at the newly founded Qinghua University. Upon his return to the United States he studied for a masters degree in history followed by a PhD at the University of Illinois. Malone's study of the Summer Palaces is still regarded the best work on the subject. He sketches the history of the *Yuan Ming Yuan*, the *Ji Chun Yuan*, the *Chang Chun Yuan*, and the *Yi He Yuan* gardens in the North-west of Peking. He supplemented his work with a large number of interesting photographs taken after the plunder and destruction of these palaces in 1860 and 1900. They still manage to give a sense of the architectural vision that these extraordinary visions of paradise represented.


SUMMER PALACES OF THE CH'ING DYNASTY
MALONE
1934
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS
SUMMER PALACES
of the
CH'ING DYNASTY



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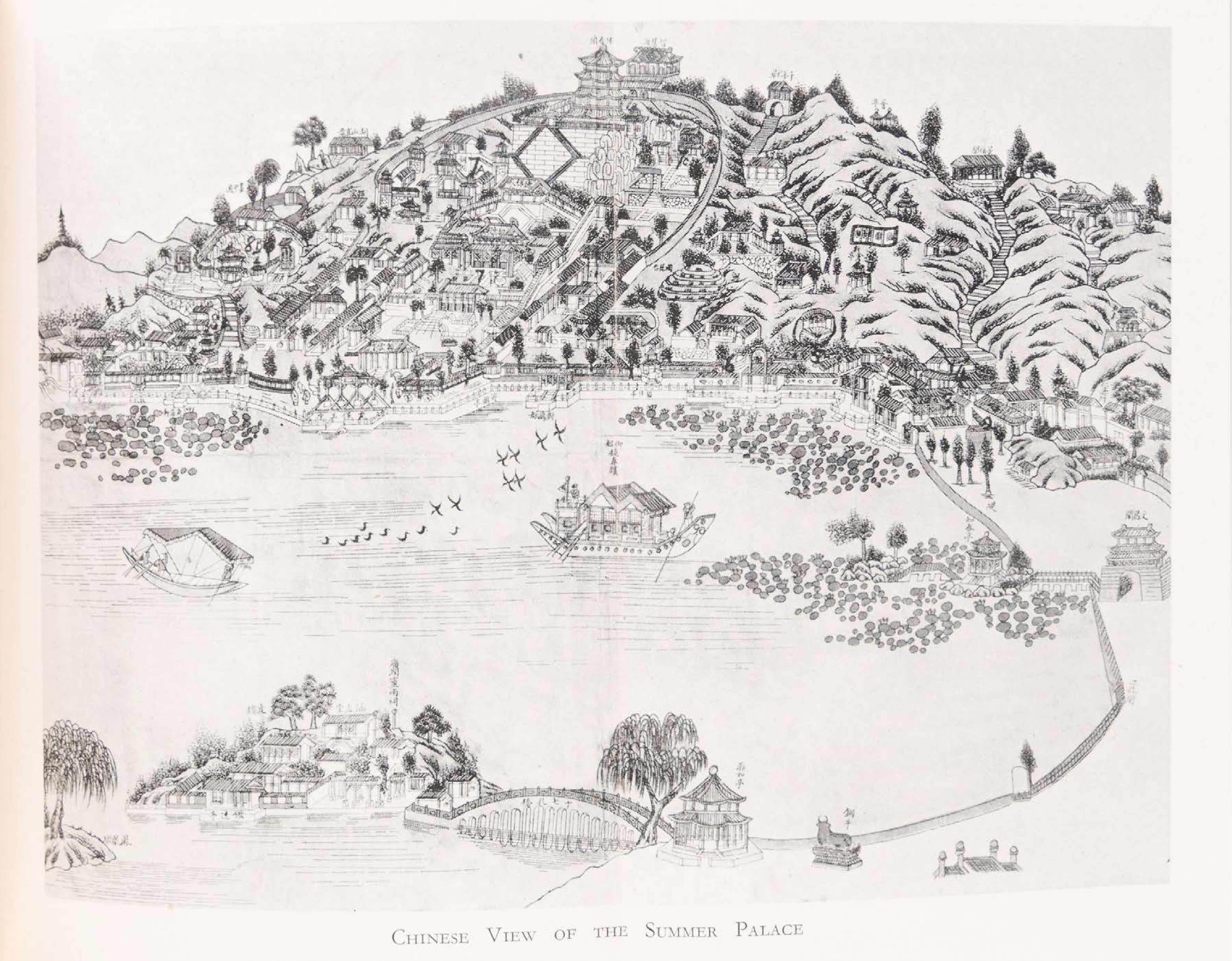
LEWISOHN (William).
ARLINGTON (Lewis Charles).
In Search of Old Peking.

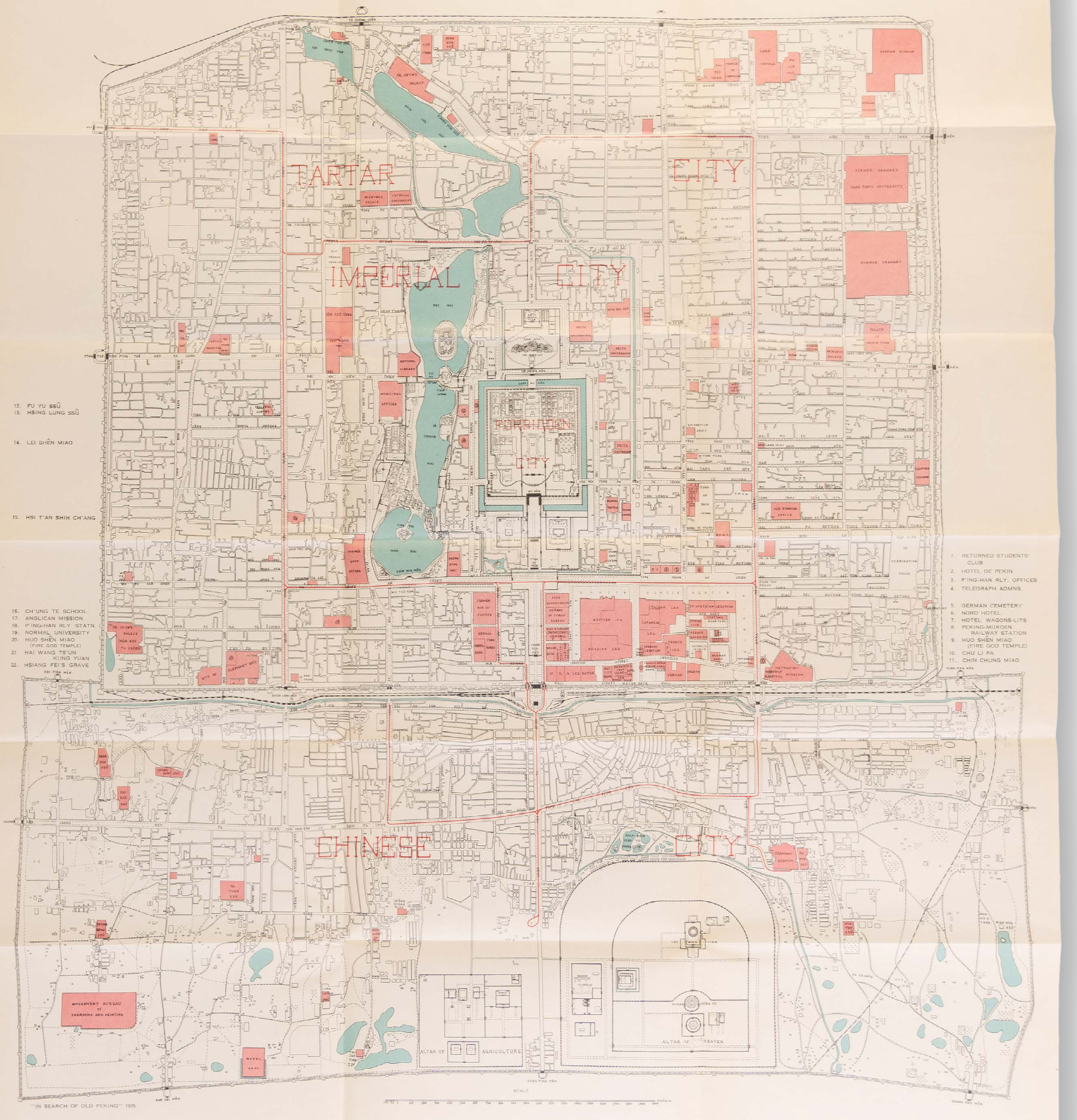
First edition. One large lithograph folding plan of Peking in back pocket, numerous fold-out plans and illustrations. 8vo. Original cloth, in original dust-jacket, overall a very good copy. [xii], 382pp. Peking, Henry Vetch, 1935. **£850**

Said to be the best guide to old Peking, this fascinating work provides a wealth of information about the capital's historical sites. Profusely illustrated with drawings and guide maps, it covers the legation quarters, palaces, temples, tombs, gardens, suburbs, the theaters, amusements, hot springs &c. At that time the wall around Peking was still intact and distinctions between the 'Tartar' and 'Chinese City' still in evidence. A section on restaurants and other entertainment entitled "Wine, Women & Song" commences with the following words: "The Chinese are hedonists par excellence. This accounts for their good temper and their habit of always looking on the bright side of things ...". Rare in dustjacket.



Chinese View of the Summer Palace

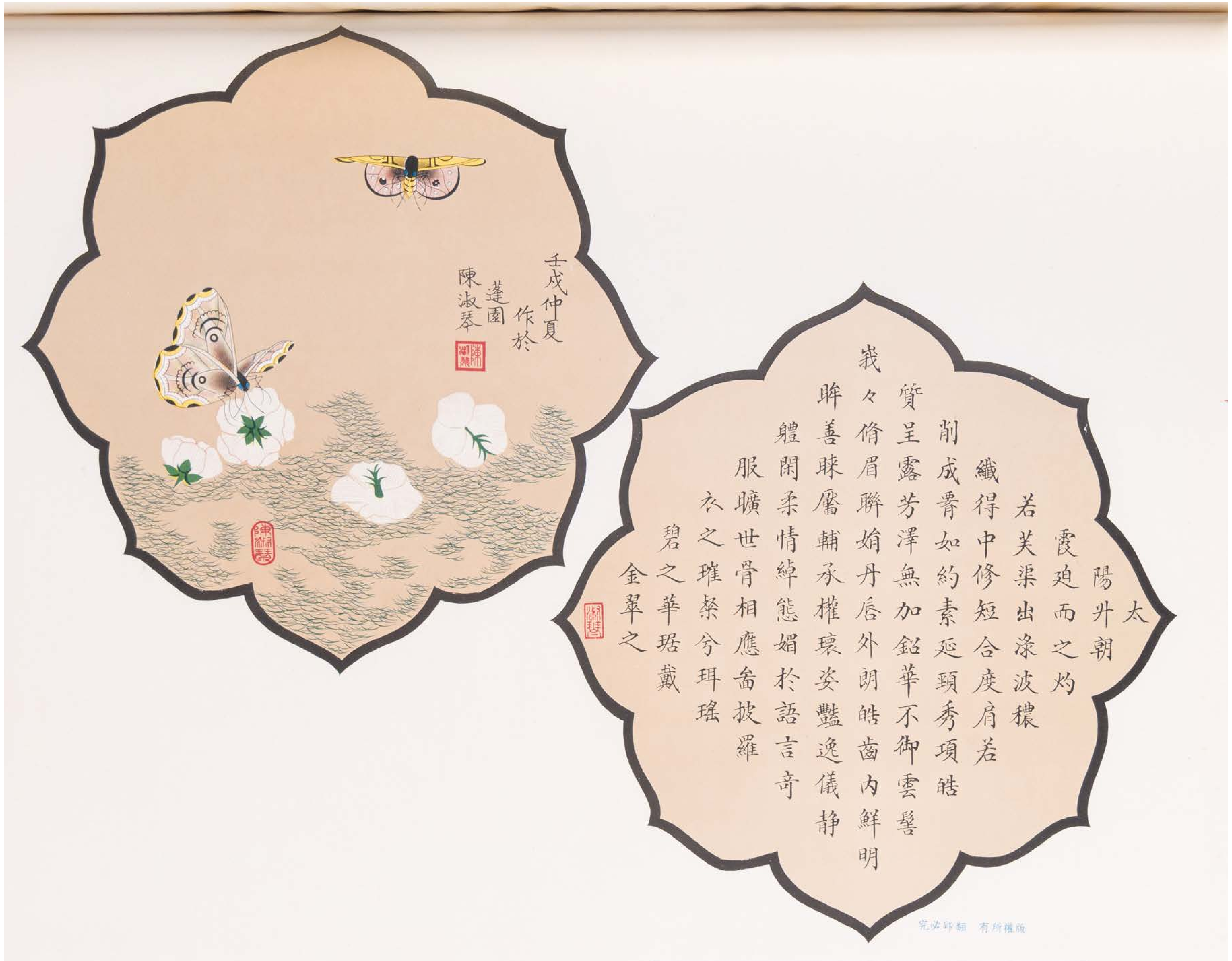
PLAN OF PEKING


TARTAR CITY
IMPERIAL CITY
FORBIDDEN CITY
CHINESE CITY
ALTAR OF AGRICULTURE
ALTAR OF HEAVEN
PEI HAI
CHUNG HAI
NAN HAI
HSI CHIH MÊN
TUNG TING MÊN
KAN HSI MÊN
SCALE
Meters

12. FU YU SSŬ
13. HSING LUNG SSŬ
14. LEI SHÊN MIAO
15. HSI T'AN SHIH CH'ANG
16. CH'UNG TE SCHOOL
17. ANGLICAN MISSION
18. P'ING-HAN RLY. STATN.
19. NORMAL UNIVERSITY
20. HUO SHÊN MIAO (FIRE GOD TEMPLE)
21. HAI WANG TS'UN KUNG YUAN
22. HSIANG FEI'S GRAVE

1. RETURNED STUDENTS' CLUB
2. HOTEL DE PEKIN
3. P'ING-HAN RLY. OFFICES
4. TELEGRAPH ADMNS.
5. GERMAN CEMETERY
6. NORD HOTEL
7. HOTEL WAGONS-LITS
8. PEKING-MUKDEN RAILWAY STATION
9. HUO SHÊN MIAO (FIRE GOD TEMPLE)
10. CHU LI PA
11. CHIN CHUNG MIAO

"IN SEARCH OF OLD PEKING" 1935



壬戌仲夏作於蓬園 陳淑琴

太陽升朝霞迫而之灼若芙渠出淥波穠纖得中修短合度肩若削成要如約素延頸秀項皓質呈露芳澤無加鉛華不御雲髻峩々脩眉聯娟丹唇外朗皓齒內鮮明眸善睞靨輔承權瓌姿豔逸儀靜體閑柔情綽態媚於語言奇服曠世骨相應圖披羅衣之璀粲兮珥瑤碧之華琚戴金翠之

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作者：林陳淑琴

MAYFAIR STUDIO

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LING (S. K.) **淑琴書畫集 Shu qing shu hua ji – Painting collection of Mrs. S. K. Ling.**

First edition. Colour portrait frontispiece and 32 colour plates interleaved with glassine paper. Text in English and Chinese. Folio. Original embossed green cloth, very light foxing to prelims, but overall a fine copy. [iv](foreword), [iv](epilogue)pp. Hong Kong, Privately Printed, 1935. **£380**

A very uncommon catalogue of the paintings by Mrs. Sok-Kum Ling. The foreword was written by the husband C. S Ling: “The authoress, my venerable spouse, having lost her mother in her early youth, had inherited from her benevolent step mother the art of painting—practically sitting at her feet all day long discoursing and delving into the most intricate labyrinths of Chinese painting as an art—especially excelling in the category of ‘flowers’ and ‘butterflies’ and turning out masterpieces that are nothing but life-like which reflects her own elegant personality most vividly.”

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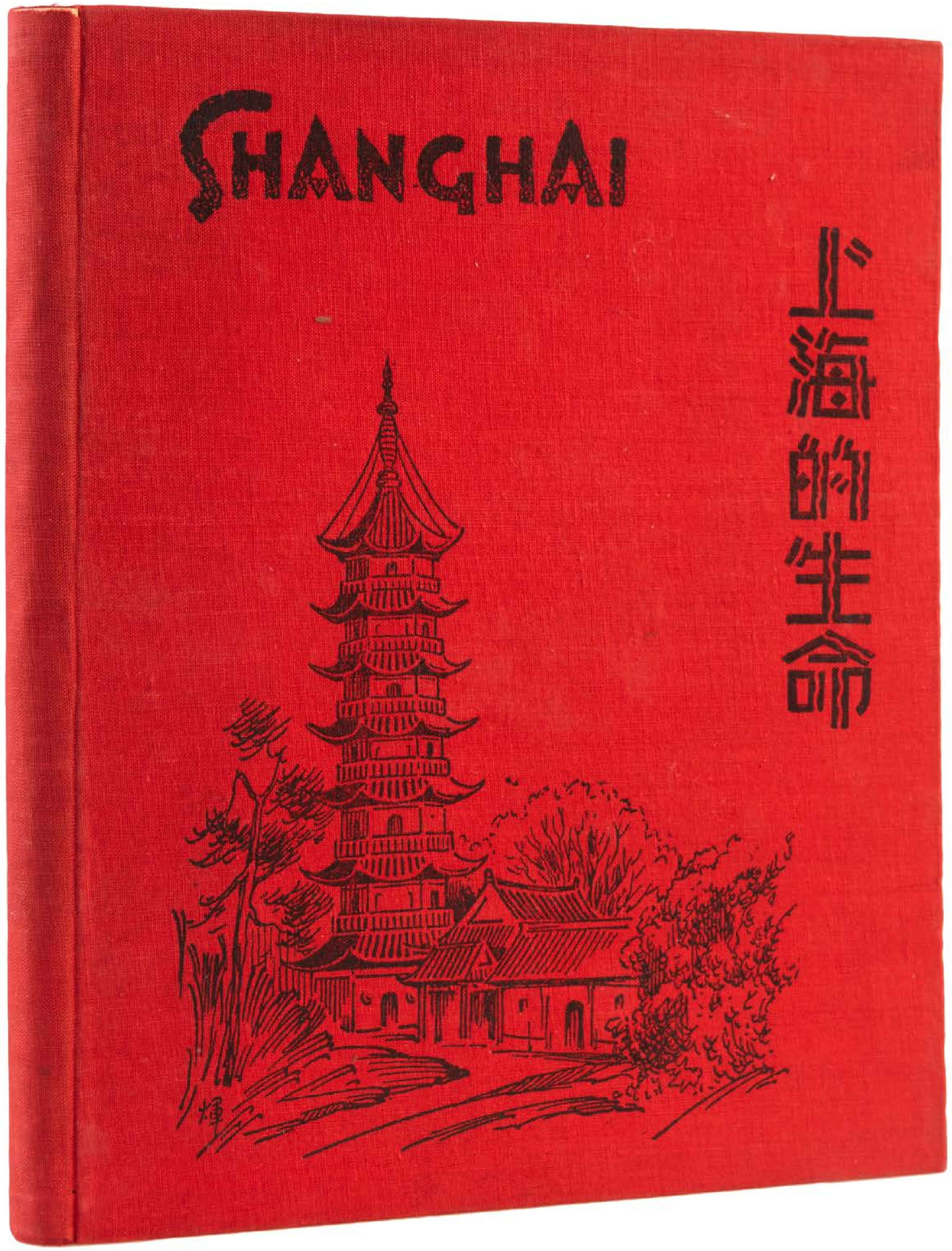
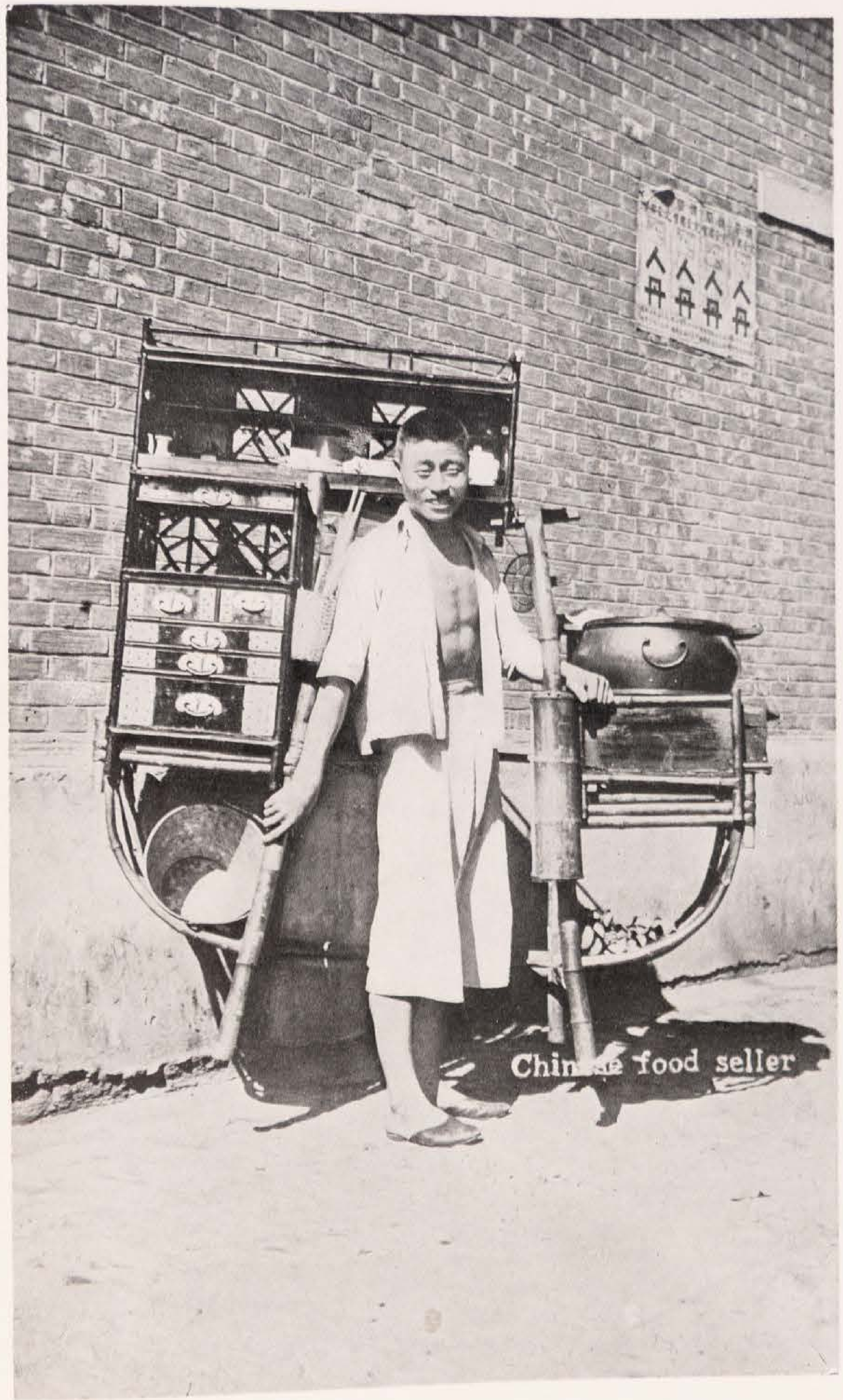
BARZ (R.). **Shanghai—Sketches of Present-day Shanghai.**

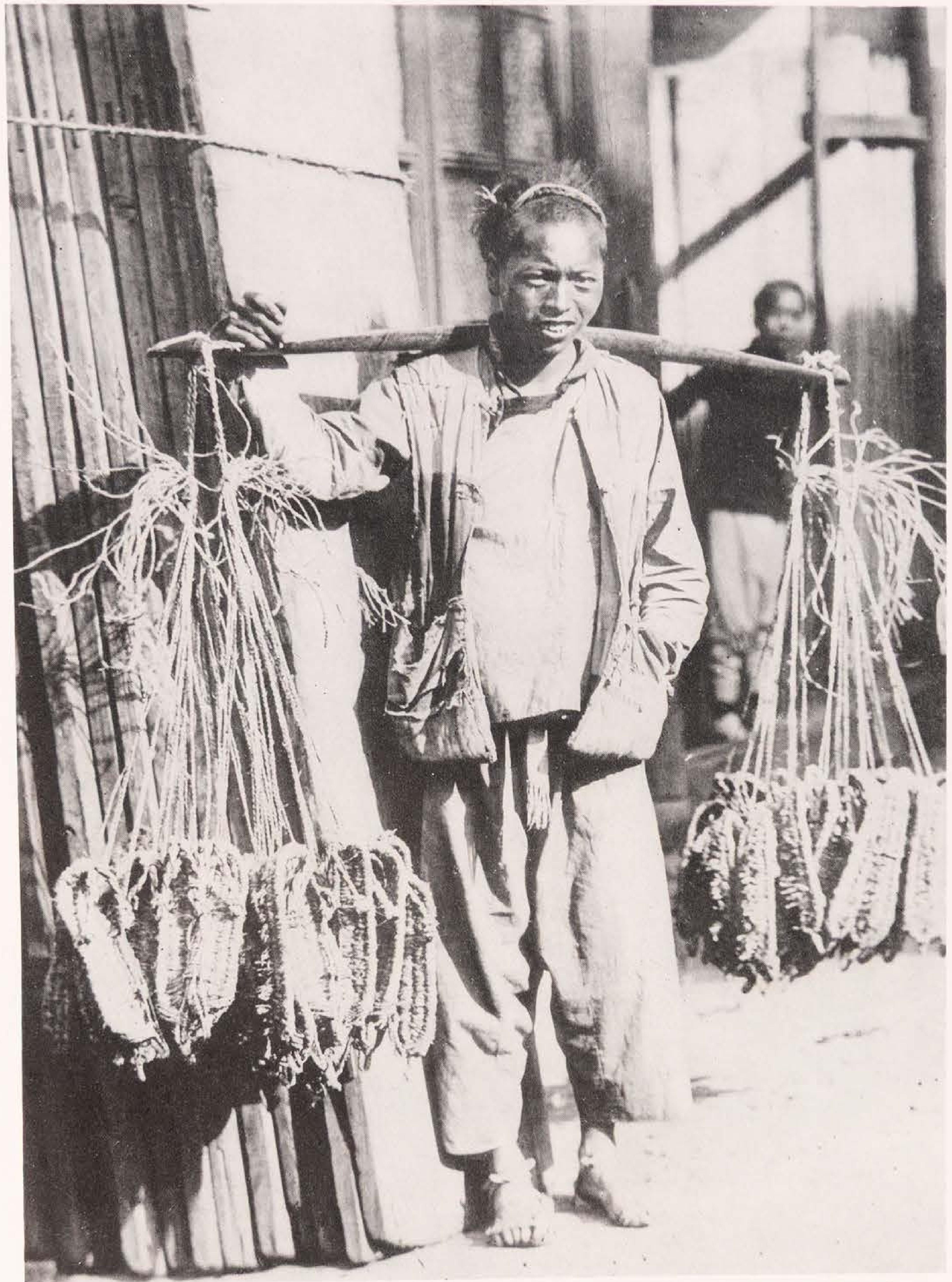
First edition. Numerous photographic plates. Text in English, German, and French. Large 8vo. Original decorated cloth, overall a very good copy. vii, 199pp. Shanghai, Centurion Printing Company, n.d. [but ca. 1935]. **£1,200**

“Shanghai is aptly called the ‘Paris of the East’, where the East meets West. It is an ultra-cosmopolitan city with so much human interest, fascinating in its mixture of old and new. Shanghai as a whole is exceedingly pleasure seeking, the night life of this city is internationally famous. Many European, American and Chinese night clubs, cabarets and restaurants hold forth nightly to the edification of the residents and travelers alike.”

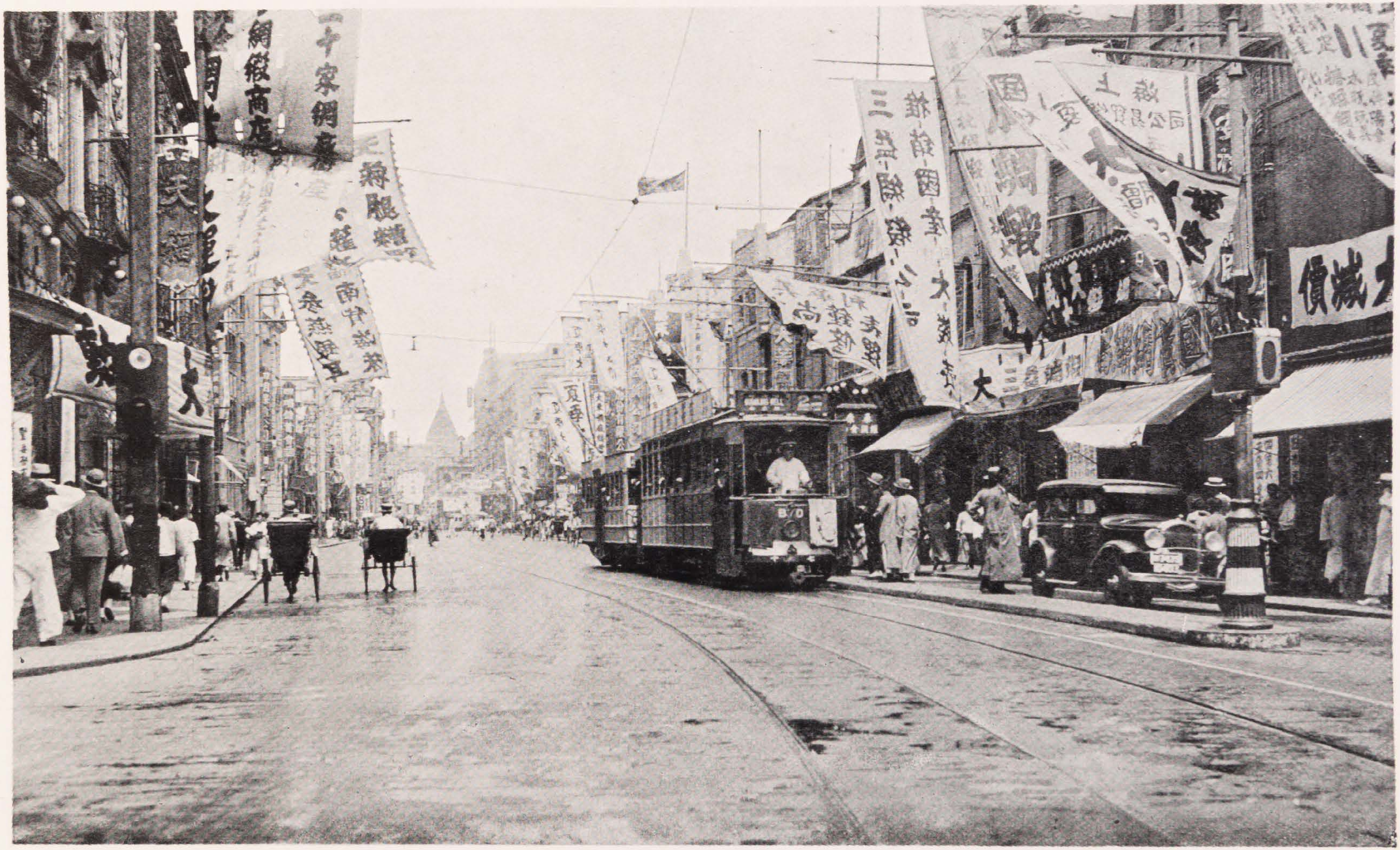
Nothing is known about the author Barz but he may have been German or French Jew. This book is extraordinary for it’s description of everyday life in Shanghai as well as the choice of images, some of which were taken by the author while others were supplied by the North China Daily News. Barz shows the coolies, the rickshaw drivers, the sing-song girls, the street merchants, wedding or funeral processions, as well as the beggars of Shanghai. He seems to have a certain penchant for the low-life of the city and always speaks sympathetically about the Chinese. Very rare.







A Chinese vendor selling straw sandels, the footwear of the majority of the laboring class.
Strohsandalen zum Verkauf, die Fussbekleidung der niederen Klasse.
Vendeur de sandales de paille portées par la majorité de la classe ouvriére.


大減價